Retake of Preceding Frame

Rev. E. D. Wadsworth

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The Pacific.

First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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Editorial Visits.

Taking the cars at Sacramento, we made a hasty trip along the great Pacific Railroad into the lower portion of the mountains, and back again to the city. This magnificent work, earnestly anticipated for twenty years, as a certainty, yet long uncertain as to its where and when, becomes rapidly more and more each year a wondrous reality, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific as one whole. All hail to the day that shall complete the full union of the East and the West by this great road. We first stopped at the junction of this with the valley road, where a little town of five families, with one store and hotel combined, is found, called Roseville; but the region around contains quite a number of settlers, so that on the Sabbath a good gathering of adults and children is common here, engaging in divine worship and the interesting exercises of a Sunday school. A small, neatly fitted up house, has been secured by one good man in the place, and kept for temperance meetings, public worship, and all other good purposes. They have quite a flourishing organization of the Good Templars, numbering near forty. The surroundings of the place are pleasant, varied by an undulating surface, and dotted over with scattering trees.

Four miles further, to the east, is Rocklin, a town well named, from the vast granite quarries in its immediate neighborhood, a place where there is evidently to be a permanent large village. The railroad company is here building a vast stone round house, as a depot for cars, sufficient to accommodate under cover about fifty of its largest locomotives. The quarries now employ over sixty men, in constant work, while about twenty families are here located, as if for permanent homes. Eight copies of THE PACIFIC we hope will help these hard working pioneers to lay well the foundations of future society in this rising village. The surroundings of this place are more varied, irregular and hilly, for we are rapidly rising in altitude as we go to the east.

Five miles farther up, in a still more hilly region, is another interesting locality, affording the best granite on the coast, and known as Griffith's Quarry. The granite is dark, and very unchangeable in its features and color, however exposed to the weather.

Seven miles farther east we are in a high, hilly region, with low mountain ranges coming down, at a once flourishing town, while it remained a terminus, but now reduced to a good and permanent village, called Newcastle. They have a pleasant Sabbath-school, with but little preaching. The region is healthy, pleasant, but not very productive. Immense quantities of firewood are being cut above and below here, all along up the railroad into the mountains.

Five miles further to the east we have risen fairly above the first great bench of the Sierra Mountains, at an altitude of near eleven hundred feet above the ocean. Here is one of the very pleasantest towns in the mountain region called Auburn, the shire town of Placer county. Its many suburban dwellings are well built, well painted, and well ornamented, as to their surroundings with fine evergreen trees, vines, flowers, and orchards. Since the railroad has been carried past them the business of the place has very much fallen off. Though the town looked very lovely as a region for homes, yet the people seemed discouraged, and the most spoke of going elsewhere. But we judge that this place will always be settled, and one of the most attractive towns of the mountains. We visited from here a small place, three miles west of Auburn, called Ophirville, in which, and its near neighborhood, are very many quartz veins, some of which have been very rich, but they are generally uncertain, the gold lying much in pockets. Still these veins may yet be found to yield richly and permanently, supporting a large town.

On our return we came down the Sacramento, and ascended the San Joaquin a short distance, to a pleasantly situated town on the western shore called Antioch. This was the depot for the Mt. Diablo coal, and after the building of a railroad from the mines to the new landing, two and a half miles below, the town very much declined for a while; but during the last year and a half the town has been greatly reviving in business. It is at the only good natural landing place upon the river on either side for a great distance up. A fine wide valley lies to the west of the place, extending up to the south or southeast, scores of miles away, all good, productive, healthy, mild in temperature, and beautifully, romantically located. This great valley is being settled up, and Antioch is the only natural shipping place accessible by the inhabitants; hence the place has commenced a new and permanent course of prosperity. It has four hotels, with corresponding stores, shops, offices, etc., one good public school, and one large town hall, in which public worship is held each Sabbath morning, with preaching by Rev. R. Graves, of whom we heard all speak with favor. A good Sabbath school is held in connection with worship, and a few good earnest workers are active in laying the foundations of a permanent moral and religious society in the place.

We visited the country back and south of Antioch, and were greatly pleased with the whole aspect of things. Excepting Marsh's grant the whole country is pre-empted in 160 acres, occasionally larger, and being well settled. The ocean breezes are here plainly felt all summer, giving a mild temperature to the air, but free from all fogs. As all this region is dependent on Antioch, all their mail matter had to come by that office, and we were glad to find that in the town and country there was a large worthy class of reading families, who could appreciate a good newspaper like THE PACIFIC, so that the round number of forty copies was subscribed for, which we believe will do an incalculable amount of good in an intellectual, social, moral, and religious point of view, never forgetting that in this also is involved the greatest pecuniary advantage.

Eight miles south Rev. Mr. Graves also preaches, each Sabbath evening, near what is known as the Iron House. A good school house here answers as a church, and the work of permanent religious society is steadily progressing. We love to meet the noble men and women, who, as pioneers, are toiling not only for their own highest good, but also for the highest good of all future generations; they are doing incalculably more good than they are aware of. From the little seeds of truth, planted in faith and watered sometimes with tears, there shall spring up trees of life, whose leaves shall be for the healing of the nations. S. V.

Our Letter from Palestine.

JERUSALEM, November, 1867.

WAILING PLACE OF THE JEWS.

Every Friday the Jews assemble in an open place, under a piece of ancient wall, in the sides of Mt. Moriah, to bewail their desolate condition. This privilege of weeping in sight of the great stones which testify to the former power of their race, is almost the only privilege they enjoy under Turkish tyranny. About 3 o'clock, on a Friday afternoon, we found more than 60 people, women and men, assembled in this wailing place. They had copies of some sacred writings in Hebrew. They would read a little, and then kissing the great beveled stones passionately, lament their condition in really touching lamentations. I thought, surely God will yet have mercy on this people, "scattered and peeled." The prophecies of denunciation have had a terribly complete fulfillment. Surely the prophecies of restoration will have a gloriously thorough fulfillment.

JEWISH MISSION.

An English society have a mission to the Jews, in Jerusalem. It is under Episcopalian direction, and is upon a liberal scale. There is a bishop and several clergymen. They have schools, and a house of worship for poor Jews. They also publish the Scriptures. But the Jews are exceedingly stubborn; if they would only read the Scriptures, it would be different. They strangely cling to the puerile, cumbersome and ridiculous traditions of men.

The mission has a fine church on Mt. Zion; one service on the Sabbath is in the English language. We had the pleasure of worshiping God with our Episcopalian brethren on Mt. Zion one Sabbath. We were near the reputed site of David's house; his tomb also is in sight from the church door (now covered by a Mohammedan mosque). We thought much of the Royal Psalmist and his ever fresh psalmody.

MOSQUE OF OMAR. SITE OF THE TEMPLE.

The Mosque of Omar stands on Mt. Moriah. It is an octagonal building with a large dome, has much marble work and much decoration, but these are not what we wish most to see. Visitors must have a permit from their Consul to enter this sacred place of the Mohammedans. We started off, being preceded by the servant or policeman of our Consul, bearing a large silver-beaded mace, with the American eagle upon it, in order to overawe the rude Musselmen. A soldier from the Pacha's guard also accompanied us, lest we should be stoned as infidels by the zealous Mohammedans.

The chief interest about the Mosque is, that it occupies the site of Solomon's Temple. The top of Mt. Moriah is levelled off, as a spacious platform; in the mosque is a great rock, with a hole cut through its crest into a cavern, hewn out beneath. This cavern is said to be connected with a subterranean passage. This rock is supposed to be that on which the altar used to rest. The blood of sacrifice ran through into the cavern, and thence was conducted away by a subterranean passage. There is no doubt that this rock is really the crest of Mt. Moriah, and that the Temple of Solomon spread over this fine platform. In the mosque are carefully preserved pieces of exquisite marble pillars and decorations, which it is said belonged to this Temple. Undoubtedly many of them belonged to the later Temple, and some of them may have belonged to the older. I believe we have seen some veritable relics of Solomon's Temple, in the vaults or crypts which run under the site of the Temple. We were shown a long subterranean gallery, the walls of which were of the largest bevelled stones, the pillars square, colossal, and everything giving indication of the highest antiquity. That such subterranean retreats existed under the Temple, we know well from many sources. Here is a passage from Josephus, the verisimilitude of which is felt invariably after seeing the crypt: "After the investment of the city by Titus, a tumult arose in the Temple, during the feast of unleavened bread. The party of the tyrant John got possession by stratagem of the fane, or holy house itself, and in the confusion which ensued, many leaping down from the battlements, took refuge *in the subterranean vaults of the Temple area.*"—(B. J. V. 31.) Tacitus, describing the Temple area, speaks of the mountain as "Hollowed out beneath."

MOUNT OF OLIVES.

The platform of the Temple looks out on the Mount of Olives, a gently sloping hill several hundred feet high. Monkish tradition has located Gethsemane on the lower slopes of the mount, just across the Kidron. It was probably not far from the spot. In the enclosure, kept by an aged monk, are seven or eight very old olive trees.

We have already many times walked out St. Stephen's gate, down the steep descent into the bed of the Kidron, and up to the rocky slopes of Olivet, feeling certain that our Lord frequently passed over the same road. The road is unmistakably old, cut in many places in form of steps in the rock.

The monks show the very spot on which the three disciples fell asleep, during the night of Christ's agony. They even point out the spot of the agony itself—a grotto, of course; they call it the "Grotto of the Agony." One hasty glance at these traditional sites, with their gaudy chapels and crude pictures, was enough for me. I preferred the open air, the fine old mountain, and all the thronging associations of our Lord's life on earth, with which no uncertainty could mingle. The view from the Mount of Olives is superb. You look down on Jerusalem! almost every noise of the city rises to your ear through the still, clear air. Away to the west and south rolls the brown, rocky "hill country" of Judea. The view eastward is awfully wild; the mountains of "the wilderness of Judea" sink down toward the Dead Sea and the Jordan, in red, scarred masses. The desolation is appalling. Beyond the blue rim of the Dead Sea visible, rise the rugged mountains of Moab. The morning and the evening light glorify them, but the noon-day sun reveals all their scars, until you feel that Moab is indeed "utterly laid waste." You cannot discern a green thing, except in the Valley of the Jordan, part of which is invisible. You can trace the windings of the river through its white bed, by the fringe of green which lines its banks.

Tradition has located the scene of our Lord's ascension on the top of Olivet. Accordingly, a little chapel marks the spot. I think, from a narrative in Luke, we should naturally look for a place nearer Bethany, than the summit of Olivet. "He led them out as far as to Bethany, and he lifted up his hands and blessed them; and it came to pass while he blessed them, he was parted from them and carried up into Heaven." A shoulder of the Mount of Olives near Bethany, looks like a suitable spot; there is also a tradition that this is the place.

BETHANY.

One will choose to walk over the stony road around Olivet to Bethany many times. Christ used to spend much of his time here in the evening. Indeed, if he had any home near Jerusalem, it was Bethany. Here lived Mary, and Martha, and Lazarus; here Lazarus was called back to life. Nothing is more delightful than the glimpses we have of our Lord's private life at Bethany. Bethany is now but an Arab village, clinging to a stony hillside. It is only about two miles from Jerusalem, and was probably in our Lord's time a place of residence, for those who loved quiet evenings out of the crowded city.

We visited what is called the tomb of Lazarus. It is a chamber hewn in the rock, like all early Jewish sepulchres. Entering a small opening, the descent is by rocky stairs, now much worn, into a chamber far below. Perhaps it was the sepulchre of Lazarus. The site of the house of Mary and Martha is shown, but we care little for minute information which we distrust. The landscape must have been very fine when these hills were clad with verdure, and tasteful homes adorned them. Returning along the road from Bethany to Jerusalem, our thoughts were occupied with Christ's Triumphal Entry into the city. The procession doubtless passed from Bethany along this very road. The views of the city obtained at different points along this road, are very fine. In the days of Jerusalem's splendor, they must have been remarkably grand, for at some places, the whole city is visible. The Temple on Mt. Moriah would be the front object in the picture. It is worth a great deal to walk these roads, which Jesus once walked, and see the landscapes which he saw when in the flesh. He seems nearer and tenderer, and both his manhood and his divinity come out more distinctly to our appreciation, when we intensify our perception of the beauty of his life, and the power of his miracles. J. A. D.

Our New England Letter.

DEAR PACIFIC:—One of the most instructive and interesting developments of the present time is the recent course of Unitarianism. It has been believed from the first, by far-seeing men, that a church, once cut adrift from the full doctrine of the gospel, would before long prove unmanageable, and that its original position could not be maintained. A large party of excellent and conservative men in the Unitarian Church are now learning with how much reason this was foretold. It is well known that, not many years ago, an attempt was made to infuse more life into this body, and that the consultations on the subject ended in the formation of an American Unitarian Association. The first year after its formation, it received from the Unitarian churches a very considerable sum; the next there was a falling off, and the past year the contributions have fallen to one-fourth of the original amount. It appears that this falling off is due to the fact that the association has been playing into the hands of the most pronounced infidelity, and that Unitarians of the more evangelical stamp were actually made, by means of this union, to contribute to the dissemination of views more radical than those of Theodore Parker. The last number of the Religious Monthly, the organ of that wing of the Unitarians which stands nearest to orthodoxy, contains a letter to the association, which is understood to be from the pen of Rev. Edmund H. Sears, in which, for himself and the church to which he ministers, he withdraws at least for the present, from the support of the Unitarian association.

It would be all very well if the pernicious radical movement could be arrested in this way. But observers from the outside must perceive that the Unitarian leaven is at this moment what might once have been called Parkerism, but what has now gone some steps lower, and must be called pantheistic rationalism—an American reproduction of Strauss and Baur. Here and there stand up most honorable exceptions. The leaders of the old controversy, who remain, like Dr. Gannett, hold the position to which the movement was pledged at first. A few, and they, perhaps, are the best men in the connection, are favorably inclined to the evangelical churches. The old families, in the main, retain at least a semblance of what is known as "orthodox Unitarianism." But the young blood and pushing spirits of the connection are pressing far ahead into the regions of paganized deism, or of wholly atheistic speculation.

The defection of Dr. C. A. Bartol has taken the more evangelical portion by surprise. He is the successor, as you may remember, of Dr. Lowell, who for himself was so far orthodox that both sides claimed him, and to this day it is not fully agreed what his standing should have been. But Dr. Bartol has gone over to the enemy. He is active in the "Radical" lecture courses, and has advocated a kind of pantheistic rationalism, which he does not seem willing to print, but which he ventilates freely in his lectures, and adorns with his very great wit.

The disintegrating influence of these movements in the Unitarian body is everywhere manifest. The distance between them and Theodore Parker, which for a time was so carefully kept, is now bridged over by "members in full communion;" and even Towne, of Medford, before he retired disgusted from the whole business of "preaching," might have had the satisfaction of perceiving, that if he had not carried the whole body with him into the defense of spiritualism, he could at least count back from himself, in an unbroken series, a regular succession of "ministers" in full Unitarian connection, who brought down to him (or as he would say, out to him on his advanced post) the recognition of the whole body, the highest and best, as well as the lowest and most infidel. This conclusion is one that we should rejoice in. The Unitarian movement has run its course, and is now approaching rapidly that alternate ending which all debates of this sort come to—the choice between return to fellowship with the great body of the church, or advance into open hostility against the gospel itself.

It is generally believed, and has been openly asserted, by at least one Unitarian "divine," that California is peculiarly apt for the dissemination of what is called "Unitarianism" (it might puzzle anyone to tell what it is). If this be so, the attention of thoughtful men on the Pacific shore may well be called to recent developements here. They may thus see foreshadowed the inevitable course which such a system must follow wherever it is adopted. Some, perhaps, will be pleased with that result, and follow on the more steadily. Be it so. The Lord knoweth them that are his; others, some at least, will turn back in disgust.

It is something to be rejoiced in, that amid all these changes and counter changes, and shiftings of isms in debate, that the pulpit of Harvard College is now occupied by one who so thoroughly understands the skepticisms of the times, and who leans so heartily towards the church. There are other great-hearted and believing spirits besides himself in this connection, who hold on at their post, and believe that when the possessed swine have run down into the sea, the devils will all be gone from Unitarianism, and that they can then bring the ship back to its moorings. I think on this subject we can prophecy again, and say, that when they bring that ship back to her moorings, and see her safe and fast once more, they will find that it has been accomplished by the use of arguments, facts, and of views which have once more connected them with the great body of Protestant christianity. T.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 7th, 1868.

Our New York Letter.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 10, 1868.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—You have reason to congratulate yourselves upon escaping the discomforts of such a winter as has just passed. You think that you have had your quantum of rain; we certainly have had ours of snow and ice. For the last few weeks the street contractors seem to have surrendered the streets to the rule of king Frost, and he has made the most of it. The gutters have become filled with a black, glare ice, and when there is a thaw of a few hours the sidewalks are covered with mud and water. Pedestrians can do but little else than wade or slide. We hope that we have seen the worst of it, although we cannot count much upon March.

The Tyng trial lasted about a week, and, as was to be expected, excited a good deal of interest. It cannot be called a great trial, either on account of the number of witnesses examined, or the array of distinguished counsel, or the questions of ecclesiastical law involved. To all but a few persons there has been no doubt as to the merits of the case. From the first it has been evident that it was not a legal dispute so much as a contest between Drs. Stubbs and Boggs and Rev. S. H. Tyng Jr, or rather the parties which they represent. The liberal party is too large, has too much strength to be winked down, and "the" church must leave such men as Rev. Mr. Tyng untrammeled, or submit to a schism. At the present time no decision upon this case has been made public, although it is understood that the accused is to receive a reprimand. And so the tragedy ends in what is little better than a farce.

Gen. Lee is soliciting aid for his college from the merchants of New York. Rev. Mr. Beecher and Prof. Hitchcock were both present at a meeting called last week for this purpose. Probably they have reason to know that the President means to teach his students loyalty to the government under which they live. Men of the North had better bury their money in the earth rather than send it South to educate rebels.

Geo. H. Stuart spoke at a meeting of the Am. Christian Commission, held a week or two since in this city. It was an earnest, effective speech, full of pathos, abounding in anecdotes of our late war, and pervaded by a noble spirit of consecration. This Commission is as yet but little known to our churches, but is doing a good work in its efforts to unite all denominations in evangelizing and saving the neglected classes of the community.

Rev. J. A. Daly, your correspondent from Europe and the East, has been here for a few days, and is to be ordained this week in Dr. Storr's church, previous to his departure for California. He is still suffering from his illness, although his health has much improved.

VIDI.

A Plea for the Sailor.

It is estimated that there are twenty thousand seamen that sail to and from this port annually. And when we take the fact into consideration that, for this great number, one Chaplain only is employed; that there is no missionary and no reading room; that there are forty or fifty seamen's boarding-houses, and only two temperance boarding houses for them, and that there is almost no place of resort for them but the theatre, the brothel, and the grog shop; is it not high time that the Christians in this city awoke to their duty regarding this important field of missionary labor? Would God that the Christians in this city might enter upon this great and good work of gathering in "the abundance of the sea." If they would open a room on the water front, place there a Missionary, a good library, and then extend a cordial invitation to a good warm prayer-meeting, two or three times a week, Christians of all denominations meeting and speaking of Jesus, how many a bright jewel might be gathered in, and made meet for the Master's use on earth, and for his glory in heaven! Christians, will you come down to the water front and help us? Will you come and seek and save these lost sheep, for whom many a Christian parent is imploring Christ? Shall we not join our prayers with theirs, and take hold of the promise, "If two of you shall agree on earth as touching any thing that they shall ask, it shall be done for them!" Shall we have the blood of their souls on our garments, for the want of Christian effort. Shall we not have some stars in our crowns of rejoicing from among the dear sons of the ocean in that day when the Lord shall make up his jewels? Was it not a part of the blessed Savior's work on earth to care for the sailors, and shall it not be ours?

May God speed the time when all the churches in this city shall feel it a blessed privilege, not merely to give of their earthly abundance, but also to unite in a strong effort for the salvation of the *souls* of our dear seamen!

How sweet the songs of Zion sound,
When seamen tune their voice
In praise to him who reigns on high,
And bids the world rejoice.
Those tongues which once their God blasphemed
Now sound his praises high,
For that sweet word of gospel grace,
Which brings a Savior nigh.

Knowledge used is Power.

In the year 1860 I had occasion to read much in the Astor Library, New York, spending many days there that seem very pleasant indeed, as now I look back upon them. Among the other visitors I observed one who came almost daily, a man past middle life, tall, erect, with keen eyes, a broad, high forehead, a fine head scantily covered with hair, sprinkled with gray. On rare occasions he presented himself in a style of dress which gave him decidedly a commanding appearance, although it showed every where the marks of rustiness and long yet careful use. At such times his figure struck me as a very fine one. But usually he was clad in a suit which deserved to be spoken of by no better term than rags. It was ragged and soiled around the neck and at the cuffs, and rags dragged about his heels, certainly without hiding the bare and not over-clean skin of his ankles. A one dollar bill on a broken bank seemed too much to pay for his whole attire.

Coming in with an umbrella under his arm—whatever the weather was—an umbrella that seemed to be rags and sticks tied around with a cotton string, he would get his set of books and begin his task. There at his table, with a large pile of volumes before him, he would sit hour after hour absorbed in the closest study.

I amused myself by way of relaxation with conjecturing who this singular personage could be, settling down to the conclusion that he was afflicted with a mild form of insanity. But one day I learned something of his history from the librarian. Our shabby friend, he told me, was no lunatic, but a Peruvian refugee—Signor Paret—who for some political offense had been forced into exile. His property had been confiscated, but from family friends he received at intervals a small remittance, which enabled him to rent a garret in an obscure part of the city, where he supported himself on the plainest fare. As a scholar he was possessed of immense learning; he understood thoroughly many languages, was a complete mathematician, and was better read in some departments of history, so the librarian said, that any one else in the United States. At that particular time he was digging into Italian history.

But the whole labor was selfish and useless. He made no application of his stores of learning, wrote nothing, did not teach, filled no profession, aimed at no object in all his studies, lived without a purpose. Offers of money were delicately made to him by gentlemen who observed his unseemly clothes, but he refused any aid. With the same kind end in view some persons of wealth tendered him the position of tutor in their families, but he positively and haughtily declined to do any thing which should be of service to others or profit to himself.

The further history of this poor, mistaken man, I have never learned. But it is clear that such a person, with all his acquirements, fills a very small place in the world. His life, as I knew it, was in direct antagonism with the instinctive feeling of this age, that knowledge is worth what it can be made to do. Few are likely to tread in his steps, but many are apt to lose sight of the truth that the use of knowledge is what gives it its power. This is especially true in religious things. The Bible, even, is worth very little except for use. Some look upon it as a sort of talisman; some families imagine a Bible is a good thing to have in the house. The father or the mother never thinks of gathering the children and reading to them from its instructive pages. The dust settles on it. But they have a Bible, a charm against unforseen danger, answering pretty nearly the same purpose as horse shoes in old times nailed up to keep the witches off. A sailor will place away carefully in the bottom of his chest the copy of the Scriptures, which he took with him from home, not reflecting that so long as he keeps it there unread it might as well be in the bottom of the sea for all the good it could do him. The Bible that especially honors God is not the one bound in morocco and gold which decorates the parlor stand, but the plain, soiled Bible, well-worn, because well-used, standing on the shelf in the sitting-room and associated with the daily life, the joys and sorrows, prayers and studies of the household. We can not make it too cheap nor its truths too common; we can not let the religion of Jesus Christ too far into our homes or our business. One talent improved will effect immensely more than many buried talents. R. B. S.

Heart Better than Head.

Does the instrumentality which it pleases God to make most efficacious in turning the hearts of men to himself, proceed most from the intellect, or most from the heart? Is it true of any class of men, scholarly or unscholarly, that they are most likely to be converted through the logical processes of intellectual conviction? Is it not true that the logic of the heart is more likely to outstrip the logic of the intellect, and that the most powerful appeal which addresses itself to the human soul, is that which springs from love, and seeks after love in return? The world is very busy now-a-days about material things—science is material, literature is material, our highest ideas of social progress, and even of individual well-being, are mixed up with material considerations. Lecturers go about the country to tell us that a steam-engine is a bigger thing than the human soul out of which it sprung, and that science comes in to bless a people who are too advanced to be religious. Now, are these vaunts of infidelity, these tendencies towards a better worldly condition as the chief good, to be met by proclamations of a better science addressed to the minds of men, by moralizings on the vanity of transitory things appealing for their truth to the human understanding, or by appeals to the souls of men proceeding from intense sympathy with Christ in the love of souls, and in the desire for their salvation?

On such a point there are undoubtedly liabilities to extreme views. The power of appeals from the heart may be weakened by forgetfulness that there is a mind to be addressed as well, just as the power of appeals from the intellect may be overestimated by forgetting those controlling impulses which dwell in a human heart. The tendency now is to the last of these errors. When one meets the subtle poison which manifests itself in magazine articles, in newspaper criticisms, in public lectures, the wish is very apt to spring up, O that our ministry better understood the false philosophy which underlies all this error, and were better able to meet and conquer it on its own ground! There is a great deal of propriety in this wish. We have no doubt that it is a serious error of the educated clergy, that they are not well enough educated in the character and courses of present thinking. But while they should know this thinking, there is another and more excellent way to the hearts and the convictions of men, than by the use of these half-carnal appeals to the human intellect. It is the power of the Holy Ghost, breathing through the intense earnestness and activity of a Christian's love for the souls of men, and his desire that Christ should be glorified in their salvation. The tender solicitude of a wife or mother, the irrepressible anxiety of a neighbor or friend, the unquenchable love and fidelity of a faithful pastor, this zeal for Christ all illustrated by the beautiful harmony and completeness of a Christian life, constitute an appeal which reaches the convictions, through the heart, with a force which science, falsely so-called, can neither gainsay nor resist.

We are solicitous about prevailing infidelity and worldliness. We have reason to be. But the weapons are in our hands to meet and overthrow these adversaries of our faith. We do need that the science which takes into its account Christianity and the human soul and God, should be better understood by our educated clergy, and better illustrated in our Christian literature. But more than this, we need that our whole ministry, whether trained in the schools or not, should be brought into profounder communion with Christ, and that all professing Christians be rebaptized by the Holy Spirit. Given to the church a ministry intent on the salvation of men, given to the church itself a spirit which is manifested by breaking out on the right hand and on the left with agencies seeking to bring sinners to Christ—given to the church unity of Christian feeling amid diversities of outward form—given all honor and purity and unworldliness governing the Christian life, and all tender charities alleviating human woe, and infidelity will hide itself from a victory already complete. We are not all mind, we are heart as well. The heart may indeed be reached through the mind, but so may the mind through the heart, and most especially in relation to those things in which the heart is as much and as properly concerned as the mind. The power of Christian feeling and the beauty of Christian life will never fail to sway the opinions of men. These are among God's chief instruments for the conversion of the world. If then, Christian, you fear infidelity, go to your work with your heart filled with the love of Christ.—*Examiner and Chronicle.*

The Baptism of the Spirit, the true Baptism.

Believers in the Lord Jesus Christ are distinct from the world, are actuated by different motives, and have different aims, hopes, joys and sorrows. There can be no real fellowship between them and the openly wicked. "Can two walk together except they be agreed?" "What fellowship hath light with darkness?" True believers are the body of Christ; he himself is the Head, and the blessed Spirit is the all prevailing soul, that which constitutes the spiritual life of the body. The body of Christ is one; one with him and its members one with each other. This unity is real, not necessarily denominational and apparent; differences of education, reading, study, and circumstances, will result in different modes of thought, and produce variety in what is merely outward and circumstantial, without affecting what is real and essential.

The unity of the church is not a dead uniformity. Such a state of things would be anomalous. Variety is the law of the universe, and can exist in the church without conflicting with a unity founded in love, sympathy, co-operation and singleness of aim. The Lord's people have one Lord,—that is Christ; one Faith,—belief in Him; one Baptism,—the baptism of the Spirit. "For by one Spirit we are all baptized into one body." "There is one body, and one Spirit, even as ye are called in one hope of your calling." Christians then are made members of the one body by baptism, but not by water baptism. Water baptism is an appointed rite, but it is *only a rite.* It is not real baptism, but the picture of it; just as the slain lamb offered upon the Jewish altars was not the real sacrifice for sin, but a type that symbolized it; just as the bread and wine in the Lord's supper, are not the Lord's body, but emblems by which it is set forth. As partaking of the Lord's supper is not really feeding on Christ, but a significant rite by which a spiritual act is represented; so water baptism represents purification, but it does not purify. It is a rite or outward sign to set forth an inward cleansing.

Water baptism is inferior to the true baptism: "I indeed baptize you with water, said John; "but he (Christ) shall baptise you with the Holy Ghost and with fire." The outward act of feeding on the emblems in the Lord's Supper, does not make us Christ's, but feeding by faith on the dear Redeemer himself. So water baptism cannot of itself unite one soul to Christ. It makes no man better, purer, holier, however the rite is performed. What the individual is before he observed the rite, that he is afterward. This is true, whether much or little water be used; whether the subject be plunged, or soaked, or washed, or scrubbed, or sprinkled, or the water be poured on him. The water does not change him or make his heart clean: it is a symbol of cleansing, nothing more. The real baptism that cleanses and makes the Lord's people one by uniting to the one body, is the baptism of the one Spirit, by which "we are all baptized into one body."

Baptism is not a word employed to denote a *mode*, but the designation of a christian rite setting forth a spiritual influence. We are not plunged into one body, nor dipped into one body, nor sprinkled into one body, nor poured into one body, but baptized into one body, that is, made one with with the body by the purifying influences of the Spirit. Scriptural baptism is not plunging, nor sprinkling, nor dipping, nor pouring, but it may be symbolized by the use of water in any of these ways. It matters little how we employ the symbol, but it matters a great deal what we mean by its employment. There are divers modes of symbolizing the one baptism. The important thing in baptism is not a *mode*, but a *meaning;* a setting forth of the influences of the Holy Spirit;

Some may think it important that the type should correspond to the thing typified: if so, we should prefer the Bible to the lexicon for deciding how it should be made to do so. If the outward rite of water baptism should correspond with the spiritual grace which it symbolizes—we do not aver that it must,—then let us consider carefully what the Bible teaches us about the matter. All the cleansings by blood were typified by sprinklings. The sprinkling of blood or water by the priest's finger or a bunch of hyssop was all the law required. All the prophetic allusions to the influence of the Spirit, intimate that they were bestowed by effusion. Thus, "I will *pour* water upon him that is thirsty, and floods upon the dry ground; I will *pour* My Spirit upon thy seed, and My blessing upon thine offspring. Then will I *sprinkle* clean water upon you, and ye shall be clean: from all your filthiness, and from all your idols, will I cleanse you. A new heart also will I give you, and a new spirit will I put within you," &c. "And it shall come to pass afterward, that I will *pour* my Spirit upon all flesh; and your sons and your daughters shall prophecy, your old men shall dream dreams, your young men shall see visions: and also upon the servants and upon the handmaids in those days will I *pour* out my Spirit." "So shall he *sprinkle* many nations." Even so, the New Testament writers tell us the Holy Ghost was "poured out." See especially the tenth and eleventh chapters of Acts. "And he *fell* on all them that heard the word." His influences were "shed forth" in fulfilment of the promise. "He *came on* them." When Peter began to speak, "the Holy Ghost *fell* on them: then he remembered the word of the Lord, how that He said, John indeed baptized with water, but ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost."

The only mode then, referred to in scriptures, with respect to the baptism of the Holy Ghost, is that of "pouring," "falling upon them," or being "shed forth," Those who follow the divine model in water baptism, and make the symbol correspond with that which is intended to represent, will pour or sprinkle the water, in baptism, on those in respect to whom the shedding forth of divine influences is symbolized. It is, however, unwise to contend for a mode, since it is the meaning which we attach to the rite that constitutes its value, and not the manner of its administration. If any man think otherwise, then, there are but three modes mentioned above referred to in the Bible, pouring, sprinkling, shedding forth, when the baptism of the Holy Spirit is referred to.

The baptism of the Holy Ghost is the shedding forth of his holy influences upon us, whereby we are purified, sanctified, instructed. When we receive those influences, we are "baptized into one body," whether the outward symbol has been applied or not. All who have the spirit of Christ whether Jew or Greek, bond or free, whether they have submitted to the outward rite or not, are members of Christ and of the "one body;" but "if any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of His."

Any form of administering the outward rite which effects exclusiveness, which breaks up the communion of the body of Christ, which separates the Lord's people, should not be regarded as christian baptism: since it is undoing what the Spirit of God has done, and making a schism in the body made one by the baptism of the Spirit. All believers are baptized by one Spirit into one body, or communion. When water baptism is made to conflict with the Spirit's work, and to bring christians out of communion with one another and the body of Christ, into a separate and conclusive communion; then it loses its christian character, being opposite in its tendency to the baptism of the Spirit which makes all believers one.—*Canadian Independent.*

Touching Passage.

"There is a God! The herbs of the valley, the cedars of the mountain bless Him; the insects sport in His beams; the elephant salutes him with the rising orb of day; the bird sings Him in the foliage; the thunder proclaims Him in the heavens; the ocean declares His immensity. Man alone has said, 'there is no God!' Unite in thought at the same instant, the most beautiful objects in nature; suppose that you see at once all the hours of the day, and all the seasons of the year; a morning of spring and a morning of autumn; a night bespangled with stars and a night covered with clouds; meadows enameled with flowers and forests hoary with snow; fields gilded by tints of autumn; then alone you will have a just conception of the universe. While you are gazing upon that sun which is plunging under the vault of the west, another observer admires him emerging from the gilded gates of the east. By what inconceiveable magic does that aged star which is sinking fatigued and burning in the shades of the evening, reappear at the same instant fresh and humid with the rosy dews of morning? At every instant of the day, the glorious orb is at once rising, resplendent at noonday, and setting in the west; or rather our senses deceive us, and there is, properly speaking, no east, west, or south in the world. Everything reduces itself to a single point, from whence the king of day sends forth at once a triple light in one substance. The bright splendor is perhaps that which nature can present that is most beautiful, for while it gives us an idea of the perpetual magnificence and resistless power of God, it exhibits at the same time a shining image of the glorious Trinity."

Church Directory.

Congregational Churches and Ministers of the Pacific Coast.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO.

First Congregational Church.—Corner of California and Dupont Streets; Rev. A. L. Stone, D.D., Pastor. Sabbath School at the close of the morning service; L. B. Benchley, Superintendent.

Second Congregational Church.—Taylor Street, near Geary; Rev J. A. Benton, Pastor. Sabbath School at the close of the morning service; E. B. Sawyer, Sup't.

Third Congregational Church.—Fifteenth Street, near Mission; Rev. Nelah Merrill, Acting Pastor Sabbath School at 1 P. M.; Amasa Pratt, Superintendent.

Green Street Congregational Church.—Green Street, between Stockton and Powell; Rev. E. C. Bissell, Pastor. Sabbath School at 1 P. M.; H. H. Lawrence, Superintendent.

South Park Congregational Church.—Corner of Silver and Third Streets; Rev. J. P. Moore, Acting Pastor. Sabbath School at 1½ P. M.; Charles J. King, Superintendent.

Mariner's Church (undenominational).—Corner of Sacramento and Drumm Streets; Rev. J. Rowell, Pastor. Sabbath School at 9½ A. M.; F. W. Gill, Superintendent.

OAKLAND.

First Congregational Church.—Broadway, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets; Rev George Mooar, Pastor.

HAYWARDS.

Eden Congregational Church.—Rev. B. N. Seymour, Pastor.

SAN MATEO.

First Congregational Church.—At the School House; Rev. A. M. Goodenough, Acting Pastor.

REDWOOD.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. R. B. Snowden, Acting Pastor.

PESCADERO.

First Congregational Church.—Rev ——, Acting Pastor.

SANTA CRUZ.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. W. Frear, Pastor.

SOQUEL.

Preaching Station.—Rev. W. A. Tenney, in charge.

SAN JUAN.

First Congregational Society.—Rev. S. Bristol, Acting Pastor.

SANTA BARBARA.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. J. A. Johnson, Acting Pastor.

SATICOY.

First Congregational Society.—Rev. M. B. Starr, Acting Pastor.

LOS ANGELES.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. A. Parker, Acting Pastor.

SAN BERNARDINO.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. B. S. Crosby, Acting Pastor.

EUREKA.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. W. L. Jones, Acting Pastor.

HYDESVILLE.

Congregational Society.—Rev. C. H. Pope, Acting Pastor.

PETALUMA.

First Congregational Church.—Corner of Fifth and B Streets; Rev. W. C. Pond, Pastor.

BENICIA.

First Congregational Church.—Sage's Hall, Main Street; Rev.— ——, Acting Pastor.

CLAYTON.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. J. W. Brier, Acting Pastor.

SOMERVILLE.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. J. W. Brier, Acting Pastor.

NORTONVILLE.

Preaching Station.—Rev. J. W. Brier, in charge.

ANTIOCH.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. R. Graves, Acting Pastor.

IRON HOUSE.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. R. Graves, Acting Pastor.

RIO VISTA.

Congregational Society.—Rev. S. B. Dunton, in charge.

SACRAMENTO.

First Church of Christ.—Sixth Street, between I and J; Rev. I. E. Dwinell, D. D., Pastor.

CACHE CREEK.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. T. Thacher, Pastor.

CHICO.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. J. M. Woodman, Acting Pastor.

OROVILLE.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. —— ——, Acting Pastor.

DOWNIEVILLE.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. —— ——, Acting Pastor.

NEVADA.

First Congregational Church.—Corner of Church and Main Streets; Rev. J. Fraser, Acting Pastor.

GRASS VALLEY.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. J. T. Wills, Acting Pastor.

DUTCH FLAT.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. J. E. Benton, Acting Pastor.

LINCOLN.

First Congregational Society.—Rev. J. N. Hubbard, in charge.

FOLSOM.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. —— ——, Acting Pastor.

EL DORADO.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. G. R. Ellis, Acting Pastor.

COLOMA.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. G. R. Ellis, in charge.

MOKELUMNE HILL.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. —— ——, Acting Pastor.

SAN ANDREAS.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. —— ——, Acting Pastor.

MURPHY'S.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. C. Morgan, Pastor.

COPPEROPOLIS.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. —— ——, Acting Pastor.

STOCKTON.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. J. A. Daly, Pastor Elect.

POLAND.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. J. J. Powell, Acting Pastor.

LOCKFORD.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. J. J. Powell, Acting Pastor.

WOODBRIDGE.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. J. J. Powell, in charge

ELLIOT DISTRICT.

Preaching Station.—Rev. A. Willey, in charge.

AUSTIN CREEK.

Preaching Station.—Rev. J. Berger, in charge.

Rev. M. Kellogg, Professor in College of California. In charge of Union service at "The Point," Oakland.
Rev. J. H. Warren, Agent of A. H. M. Society, San Francisco.
Rev. J. F. Moore, City Missionary, San Francisco.
Rev. W. C. Bartlett, Editor, San Francisco.
Rev. E. G. Beckwith, Teacher, Oakland.
Rev. S. V. Blakeslee, Editor, Oakland.
Rev. M. Harker, without charge, San Francisco.
Rev. H. Cummings, without charge, Petaluma.

Oregon.

ASTORIA.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. D. B. Gray, Acting Pastor.

PORTLAND.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. G. H. Atkinson, D. D., Pastor.

OREGON CITY.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. P. S. Knight, Acting Pastor.

SALEM.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. P. S. Knight, Pastor.

ALBANY.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. J. F. Damon, Acting Pastor.

FOREST GROVE

First Congregational Church.—Rev. D. A. Miles, Acting Pastor.

HILLSBORO'.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. E. Walker, Acting Pastor.

DALLES.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. T. Condon, Acting Pastor.

Rev. S. H. Marsh, D. D., President of Pacific University, Forest Grove.
Rev. H. Lyman, Professor in Pacific University, Forest Grove.
Rev. O. Dickinson, Agent, Salem.

Washington.

WALLA WALLA.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. P. B. Chamberlain, Acting Pastor.
Rev. E. Eells, Missionary, Teacher, Walla Walla
Rev. C. A. Huntington, Missionary, Olympia.

Presbyterian, O. S., Churches and Ministers of the Pacific Coast.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Howard Presbyterian Church.—Mission Street, between Third and Fourth; Rev H. M. Scudder, D. D., Pastor. Sabbath School, 9½ A.M.; W. L. Palmer, Superintendent.

Westminster Presbyterian Church.—Hayes Street, between Octavia and Laguna; Rev I. N. Hurd, Pastor. Preaching at 11 o'clock, P. M.; Sabbath School, 1 P.M.; Charles Geddes, Superintendent.

Emanuel Presbyterian Church.—Corner of Folsom and Seventh Streets; Rev. F. Fox, Pastor. Sabbath School at 1 P.M.; Rev. F. Fox, Superintendent.

Preaching Station.—Corner of Folsom and Twenty-first streets; Rev. J. Piersont, in charge.

Preaching Station.—Potrero; Rev. I. N. Hurd, in charge

OAKLAND.

First Presbyterian Church.—Broadway, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets; Rev. L. Hamilton, Pastor.

ALAMEDA.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. F. L. Nash, Acting Pastor.

BROOKLYN.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. G. Pierson, Pastor.

SAN LEANDRO.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. J. M. Alexander, Pastor.

ALVARADO.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. W. F. B. Lynch, Acting Pastor.

CENTERVILLE.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. W. F. B. Lynch, Acting Pastor.

SAN JOSE.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. J. S. Wylie, Pastor.

SANTA CLARA.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. L. P. Webber, Acting Pastor.

WATSONVILLE.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. A. J. Compton, Acting Pastor.

GILROY.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. W. W. Brier, in charge.

SONORA.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. —— ——, Acting Pastor.

COLUMBIA.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. —— ——, Acting Pastor.

PLACERVILLE.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. J. R. Hammond, Pastor.

MARYSVILLE.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. W. McKaig, D.D., Pastor

RED BLUFF.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. —— ——, Acting Pastor.

MENDOCINO.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. S. P. Whiting, Acting Pastor.

Rev. S. H. Willey, College of California, Oakland.
Rev. I. H Brayton, Principal of College School, Oakland
Rev. H. Durant, Professor, Oakland.
Rev. D. McClure, Teacher, Oakland.
Rev. S. S. Harmon, Teacher, Oakland.
Rev. J. Sessions, D. D., Oakland.
Rev. E. B. Walsworth, Editor, Oakland.
Rev. J. H. McLaughlin, Red Bluff.

Nevada.

VIRGINIA.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. T. E. Taylor, Acting Pastor.

CARSON.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. A. F. White, Pastor.

AUSTIN.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. J. B. Phinney, Acting Pastor.

Presbyterian, O. S., Churches and Ministers of the Pacific Coast.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO.

First Presbyterian Church.—Stockton Street, bet. Washington and Clay; Rev James Eells, D.D., Pastor. Sabbath School at 1 P.M.; E. J. Crane, Superintendent.

Calvary Presbyterian Church.—Bush Street, near Montgomery; Rev C. Wadsworth, D.D., Pastor. Sabbath School at 9½ A.M.; J. B. Roberts, Superintendent.

Central Presbyterian Church.—Mission Street, between Fifth and Sixth; Rev. J. G. Fackler, Pastor. Sabbath School at 9½ A.M.; Stepheu Franklin, Superintendent.

Larkin Street Presbyterian Church.—Corner of Larkin and Pacific Streets; Rev. J. H. McMonagle, Pastor. Sabbath School at the close of the morning service; Charles Cook, Superintendent.

Preaching Station.—Corner Twenty-second and Folsom Streets; Rev. J. H Marr, in charge.

United Presbyterian Church.—At City College Chapel, Stockton Street, near Geary; Rev. M. M. Gibson, Pastor. Sabbath School, 9½ A.M.; J. Kirkpatrick, Superintendent.

BENICIA.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. S. Woodbridge, D. D., Pastor.

VALLEJO.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. N. B. Klink, Acting Pastor.

NAPA.

First Presbyterian Church. Rev. R. Wylie, Pastor.

BLOOMFIELD.

Big Valley Presbyterian Church.—Rev. O. Hemstreet, Acting Pastor.

SANTA ROSA.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. T. Frazer, Acting Pastor.

TWO ROCKS.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. T. Frazer, in charge.

TOMALES.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. A. Fairbairn, Acting Pastor.

BODEGA.

Shiloh Presbyterian Church.—Rev. A. Fairbairn, Acting Pastor.

ARCATA.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. J. S. Todd, Acting Pastor.

HEALDSBURG.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. B. E. S. Ely, Pastor.

PACHECO.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. H. R. Avery, Acting Pastor.

WALNUT CREEK.

Preaching Station.—Rev. H. R. Avery, in charge.

SILVEYVILLE.

Westminster Presbyterian Church.—Rev. —— ——, Pastor.

RIO VISTA.

Preaching Station.—Rev. S. T. Wells, in charge.

SACRAMENTO.

Westminster Presbyterian Church.—Corner of Sixth and L Streets; Rev. J. S. McDonald, Pastor.

SMARTSVILLE.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. —— ——, Acting Pastor.

YREKA.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. R. McCulloch, Acting Pastor.

SCOTT VALLEY.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. —— ——, Acting Pastor.

IONE.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. J. Phelps, D.D., Acting Pastor.

JACKSON.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. H. H. Dobbins, Acting Pastor.

AMADOR.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. H. H. Dobbins, Acting Pastor.

STOCKTON.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. J. A. Skinner, Pastor.

VISALIA.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. J. Edwards, Acting Pastor.

Rev. A. W. Loomis, Chinese Missionary, San Francisco.
Rev. F. Buel, Agent American Bible Society, San Francisco.
Rev. P. V. Veeder, City College, San Francisco.
Rev. C. R. Clarke, Teacher, San Francisco.
Rev. B. I. Low, San Francisco.
Rev. A. Williams, San Francisco.
Rev. J. Woods, Healdsburg.
Rev. J. Wylie, Napa.
Rev. B. B. Bonham, Sebastopol.
Rev W. H. Cain, San Francisco.

Oregon.

CLATSOP.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. L. Thompson, Acting Pastor.

PORTLAND.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. A. K. Lindsey, Pastor Elect.

ALBANY.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. W. J. Monteith, Acting Pastor.

CALAPOOIA.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. E. R. Geary, Acting Pastor.

PLEASANT GROVE.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. E. R. Geary, Acting Pastor.

BROWNSVILLE.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. R. Robe, Acting Pastor.

ASHLAND.

Preaching Station.—Rev. J. A. Hanna, in charge.

EUGENE CITY.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. —— ——, Pastor.

DIAMOND HILLS.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. R. Robe, Acting Pastor.

JACKSONVILLE.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. M. A. Williams, Acting Pastor.

Rev. J. S. Reasoner, Brownsville.

Washington.

OLYMPIA.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. A. Simpson, Acting Pastor.

SEATTLE.

Preaching Station.—Rev. M. Whitworth, in charge.

STEILACOOM.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. W. R Sloan, Pastor.



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Literary Notices.

It is said that the wealthy house of A. Roman & Co., of this city, intends to publish, about the first of July, the first number of a new monthly magazine, which shall be the peer of the prominent Eastern monthlies. The editor is to be the poet, F. B. Harte. The articles are to be paid for at heavy rates, and capital enough is to be at command to keep it alive and flourishing, should the enterprise not be remunerative at the outset. We wish the magazine may come into existence, and be an honor to this city and State, as well as a means of enlightening and cultivating us.

Henry Payot & Co., of San Francisco, have just published an exceedingly neat 12mo. volume of 137 pages, containing some of the poems written by the late John R. Ridge. The typographical execution and binding would do credit to any establishment. The work has a photographic portrait of Mr. Ridge, peculiarly acceptable to his numerous friends. The volume is edited by his widow, who prefaces a brief autobiographical sketch with the following words: Most of the poems in this little volume are the productions of boyhood; very few of them were written after the author had reached the age of 20. Like other men of his temperament, Mr. Ridge lost in the excitement of political life his youthful ambition for literary fame; consequently, many of his latest and best poems have been lost. Some that are embodied here, however, have elicited high praise from the Pacific and Eastern press. The severe critic may think that it had been better taste, perhaps, to have omitted some which have here been preserved—and he may be correct; but they who have treasured the worn-out shoe and useless threadbare garment of one who has gone to return no more, will not be harsh in their judgment of our taste.—*Bulletin.*

The Norwich Song-Roll is a recent invention, designed primarily to increase the interest and improve the singing in the Sabbath-school; it can, however, be used with equal advantage in the day school and lecture room. The Song-Roll is a simple, convenient contrivance, by which, in a comparatively small compass, the hymns used in schools can be brought before every scholar—avoiding the trouble of referring to books. With the aid of the stencil plates which accompany every Roll, any hymn or song can be readily printed, so that a school can be furnished, from week to week, with something new, without necessitating the purchase of a complete set of books. The Roll itself, is an ornament no less than a convenience, wherever set up, and being on castors, can be easily moved about.

Literary Intelligence.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine, for April, is thick and solid, and happily carries but few advertisements on its back. The "drawer" is not so full as it sometimes is, but the quality may be be just as good, or even better. The contents are: Among the Andes of Peru and Bolivia, with fourteen illustrations; Young Again; Personal Recollections of the War, with ten illustrations; Du Chaillu, Gorillas and Cannibals, with nine illustrations; Battlefield of English Labor, concluded; Miss Foljambe's Last; Cotton for Dresses; Sweet Salome; Miss Sue and Mr. William; The Spirit of the Waterfall; The Woman's Kingdom, with two illustrations; Golden Fleece, four illustrations; English Photographs; Congress and the Supreme Court; Easy Chair; Monthly Record of Current Events; Drawer, with forty pieces in it. For sale by W. E. Loomis, corner of Washington and Sansome streets.

Littell's Living Age has come in two numbers this time. It is like a good scholar, always punctual and deserving of credit. We have read but little as yet. The number for March 7th, has these contents: Queen Caroline, wife of George II; Gleanings after the Talmud; Ecce Homo, 2, by Gladstone; My Neighbor Nelly; The Example of Henry Clay; Tour of a Missionary Bishop; Athanase Coquerel; Have You had your Hair Singed? Poetry: The Swallows of Citeaux, Drizzle, A Snow Song, The Ravens, All the World a Crab, A Seasonable Letter. The number for March 14th contains the following: The Father of the Wesleys; Linda Tressel, part 5; Phineas Finn, part 4; Creed of the Royal Caste; Distance of the Sun; The Mystery of Darkness; Italy in Danger from France; Spiritual Wives; Dr. Newman's Poems; Rumored Resignation of Mr. Adams; The Home of Calhoun; Threefold Praise; Poetry: a Summer Idyll, Room for His Lordship, etc.; Short Articles. For sale by W. E. Loomis, corner of Washington and Sansome streets, and by other news dealers.

Blackwood's Magazine, for February, republished by the Leonard Scott Co., of New York, is on our table. The articles are most of them long, but they are able and scholarly, as far as we have read. The titles are as follows: Brownlows' Conclusion; Memoirs of Sir Phillip Francis; Linda Tressel, part 5; Cornelius O'Dowd: Something not Generally Known, Only an Irishman; Taking it out in Money, The Deadlock at Rome, Krahwinckel; Historical Sketches of the Reign of Geo. II, No. 1, the Queen; Irish at Home and Abroad; Queen of the Highlands. For sale by W. E. Loomis, corner of Washington and Sansome streets, and by other dealers in periodicals.

The Little Corporal has come again, bright, and fresh, and cheery. He is always welcome to the houses that open to him. Everything in this publication is written for it, and there is a smack of originality about it. The contents are: Royal Road to Fortune; Naming the Kitten; Story for the Wee Ones; Aunt Carrie's Letter from Prussia; Tide Marks; Waiting for Spring; Hurry Along; What are the Children to Do? Saint Hilda; Fred and Fanny in Italy; Play Houses; Early Times in Ohio; Crooked Jack; Uncle Hepworth; Editorials; Private Queer's Knapsack; Charades, etc.; Music, Beautiful Home.

Rev. Gustavus Hines, of the Oregon Conference, has written, and Carleton & Porter have now in dress, a book of over three hundred pages, 12mo, entitled "Oregon and its institutions, comprising a complete History of the Willamette University, the first established on the Pacific Coast." The author has spent more than twenty years in the Methodist itinerancy in this country, officiating, we believe, as presiding elder in every part of the state, and acting as trustee of the University, whose history he particularly records.—*Pacific Christian Advocate.*

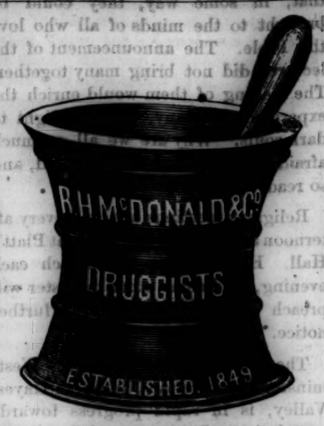
The Canadian Independent, for March, 1868, contains the following: Notice to Young Men; Fraternization of the Churches; The Way the Best Sermons Come; Satan's Lullaby; "We want a Young Man;" Origin of Evil—Brother Offside. Home Department—Which? H. W. Beecher's First $10, Newspapers Prayed For. That Axe, Mouth of Babes. Correspondence. Literary Notices—S. S. Banner, Pacific, Good Words, Pond's Congregationalism, etc. British and Foreign Record—Australian Congregationalism; Bishopric; Methodist Centenary. Official—Missionary Accounts. News of the Churches—Rev. W. Hay; Owen Sound, etc., etc. Obituary—Rev. James Atkey; Mrs. H. D. Powis. Gleanings—Longings, Controversy.

The *Pacific*, of San Francisco, came out with the New Year in an enlarged form, eight pages quarto, of the same style as the *Advance*. Once it represented the Presbyterian, as well as the Congregational Churches, but the former have begun a paper of their own—the *Occident*—Old School and New School uniting in the enterprise. Considering that on the whole Pacific coast there are less than 60 Congregational Churches, many of these being vacant, it is a thing "to be made a note of," that they maintain so ample and so able a weekly organ. The *Pacific* is a fearless and outspoken witness for the Truth and the Right, in a place where it costs something to speak out. It is published at $4 (gold is the only currency in California). May it go on and prosper!—*Canadian Independent.*

Mr. A. W. Nitsch, formerly of this city, is engaged in publishing, at Bremen, a small monthly folio sheet, entitled *Der Emigrant*. It is published, of course, in the German language, for circulation among the classes of people likely to become emigrants. It is designed to give them information in particular in regard to the superior advantages of California, as a state in which to settle. We have no doubt the paper will be of service to this coast, in directing the thoughts of migrating Germans to these pleasant shores. We want more Germans for cultivating lands, not for keeping groceries.

We have received from the Hon. Horace Capron, the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Monthly Report of the Department of Agriculture, for January 1868. It is made up as usual, but has several pages filled with the "Productions of California," from authentic sources, such as the *Commercial Herald and Market Review*, etc.

The *Stockton Independent* has recently been enlarged. It is one of the best papers of the interior, and we wish it success.



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THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1868.

REV. J. A. BENTON, REV. S. V. BLAKESLEE, } - - - - - - - Editors.

Office: Northeast corner of Front and Clay Sts.

ANNIVERSARY.—We raise our flag again. It is a day to be remembered. It is only three years, though it seems an age, since Lee surrendered and the "lost cause" went to perdition. While we live we do not believe we shall ever forget that day. Though we never lost heart, never despaired of victory for the right, even in the darkest day; yet we waited and ached at heart, and waited, and saw the ranks go down, and so many noble, gallant natures sacrificed, and waited, so long that we grew sick at the prospect, and prayed for peace at almost any price, in money. After Gettysburg, and Vicksburg, of course, the rebellion was stunned, and went staggering, and striking wildly and blindly, and boastfully. It only remained that it should be crushed. As soon as the mill could be made ready the crushing process began. Between the upper millstone of Grant and his veterans, and the nether millstone of Sherman and his braves, the confederacy was ground to powder. The remnant of an army that surrendered at the Apommatox was ridiculously, as well as forlornly, small. So causeless and so wicked a rebellion had never been made, as this was, from the time that there was war in heaven; and a defeat so utter and humiliating has rarely befallen a seditious host. We remember the overthrow with gladness, and with thankfulness to the God of battles. Other triumphs over the still rebellious spirits are at hand. The right must win. Our only grief is, that so many in the recovered states are, after all, so unreconciled, and so blind, and will have no mercy on themselves.

THE CENTRAL FLOWERY KINGDOM.—This is one of the favorite names which the people of China give to their country. We, who stand on the shore of this broad ocean, gazing westward, behold this land, and are face to face with its people. We look from the west over into the east. Our steamers are beginning to go from side to side of this great and wide sea, "like shuttles through a loom." We have thousands of the representatives of that land continually among us. These tell us what the middling and lower grades of the Chinese people are. They show only half of the truth. The rich, the learned, the ruling classes are not often here, even by a single representative. Just now the Hon. A. Burlingame and suite, are sojourning in the state. In the suite are two Mandarins of a high grade, and also many servants. These Mandarins would be an honor to any country, and are entitled to our distinguished consideration. By this deputation, with an American at its head, China condescends to recognize the rest of mankind as worthy of observation, and, possibly, as being able to teach itself some knowledge, wisdom and power. This is very much for China to acknowledge, and we hail the movement with satisfaction. Its benefits cannot be small.

Yet there is another measure in concontemplation for China, which has its representative here, for a few days, in the person of W. P. Jones, Esq., lately U. S. Consul at Canton, who is on his way to the other side of our continent. This measure contemplates the establishing of an American university at Pekin, the Chinese capital, for the education of the young men of that kingdom in the sciences, arts, mechanics, inventions, philosophies, literatures, and governments of the civilized and christian nations of the west. The pride and prejudice of centuries are giving way, and the mind and heart of China are opening to knowledge, and waiting to be impressed. This is the hour of hope. The university is one of the most likely means of bringing China into our modern sympathies, and into the great family of civilized nations. It is proposed to place this institution in the charge of the American Minister, of the Secretary of Legation, of men chosen by each of the American missions in China, and of those who become its most prominent benefactors in the way of endowments. Our government has in its treasury more than 200,000 dollars, collected by it of the Chinese, for purposes of satisfaction for damages. This was left after all damages were paid, and morally belongs to the Chinese, and ought to be used for the good of that vast people. It is intended to request our government to pay over these moneys as an endowment, in part, of such an institution. We heartily approve the scheme. We hope it will be generally endorsed. We believe our government ought to do some great and good thing like this, for the "Central Flowery Kingdom."

EXPATRIATION.—When we were younger than we are now the youth in our higher schools used to discuss the question, Has one a right to expatriate himself? Though the depth was not often reached, yet there was something profound beneath that question. That question and kindred ones have been debated in war as well as in peace. That question was an element in our war of 1812 with Great Britain. That question has brought us into debate and diplomatic difficulties with various nations of the old world. Our American theory has always been that any man had a right to go from any land in which he was living to live in any other land in which it might seem good to him to live. For this natural right, in all the ordinary circumstances of human life, we have argued, contended, fought, suffered, and conquered. Once, every powerful nation of Europe was against our view. Now, every one tacitly, or openly, assents to it. The world moves. American doctrines spread. The American people are a power. Might on the side of right is irresistible. So our citizens belong to us, and no other land has any claims on them. North Germany agrees to respect our naturalization laws. England is ready to do it. France always wanted to. All Europe wants to. And soon every man that lives will feel free to make his home where he may please. The world shall all be before men "where to choose their place of rest, and Providence their guide." Let us rejoice in the triumph of American ideas, and benevolently use our great liberties.

CITY MISSIONS.—Our churches should understand that they are not sufficiently awake to the importance of this work. It is not adequately carried on. It cannot be done well by a few men and women. They can do well as far as they can go, but they cannot go far, with feeble steps, and empty hands, and aching heads, and bleeding hearts. If our churches intend to carry on a city missionary work, they must take hold of it with vigor. They must not rely too much on help from other churches, although they will be sure to get such help, just so soon as they show that they can and will go on, making no special reliance on such help. It will do little good to take hold of this work with a spasm of endeavor. A frantic zeal overreaches itself. We are too much inclined to give our charities in a lump, and work off our benevolence at wholesale, and so have done with it. We need to make this missionary work a part of our week's business, and so do something for it, and in it, every week. Right under our eyes, under our feet, there may be want and suffering of body and soul which we have never dreamed of. Let us look sharply, carefully, and prayerfully after it. Let us go to the anniversary of our City Missionary Society next Sunday night, as full of the subject as we can live, and unburden ourselves there of all we can carry.

An Obstacle to Faith.

We little think how great an obstacle to our believing, our social and worldly relations are. Jesus said, "How *can* ye believe, which receive honor one of another?" *Simplicity* is needful in the man who would become a christian. We mean simplicity in its best sense, of openness, frankness, artlessness. There must be a childlike spirit, without the folds of cunning or concealment. But the total influence of our social life is against this indispensable simplicity. The world laughs at simplicity. It winks and nods behind the back of simplicity. It pins papers and tags on the coat of simplicity. Simplicity is one of its principal sources of amusement. To be unsophisticated is, in its eyes, next door to being a fool. To be artless and genuine, the direct opposite to being smart. If one cannot keep up appearances, whatever may be the real state of the case, he is not *cultivated*. The question of Nicodemus is not so strange in these circumstances: "How can a man be born when he is old?" Where is the Jordan in which he may wash, so that his flesh will come again like that of a little child? Again *independence* is required of him who believes. But we are mortised into a social frame-work. We are subjects of a social order. It is only easy to do just as the world does: eat at the same hours, the same food, wear the same clothes, be tickled by the same fancies, excited by the same passions, to worship the same God. It is hard to break away from this vassalage to the many, to be the servant of one alone. It is hard to take our little coal from the common altar, and nurse it by itself into a sacrificial flame. It is hard to snatch our feeble life from the fiery excitement of the hour, and find no pulse to drive it in a direction that is contrary.

So, too, *forecast* is demanded of him who would follow Jesus. It is an article which the world has little of. Hence if we would be christians, we must face down the world in this respect, look it out of countenance. Everything about us stops short of the true goal. We must extend our life so that it will reach further. We must build our hope so that it will reach high. We must plant our little seed and nurse it, though with painful watchings and tears, that it may yield us futre harvests, rather than consume it in short-lived, present gratification.

Again, there must be a moving sense of God and of things eternal. This, however, is not the way of the world. Its sense is dazzled, its mind occupied by the brilliancy of cities, the whirr of machinery, the shooting of steam cars, the movements of excited multitudes. There cannot be faith until the scales have fallen from the eyes. It sees something of Heaven as well as of earth, though it be as a little rift of sunny blue in the midst of cloudy skies. Its senses are like the windows and doors of our dwellings, that open into a glorious outer world, that is full of the splendor and majesty of God. It knows greater personages than Presidents or Emperors, greater empires than "all the Russias." It has seen the King in his beauty. Withdrawn from the market-place to its secret chamber, it knows that its solemn whispered words are not to itself alone. Its window of progress is opened towards the Jerusalem above. It speaks, and thinks, and acts, as though it were able to send a thrill of joy or of sadness through every heart and harp of Heaven. But the course of the world is against all this. As long as we seek the world, walk by the rules of the world, trust the world, we *cannot* believe.

Therefore, we must break away from this delusive, distracting, false influence of our ordinary social and worldly relations, or we are lost. We must know this disability, lay aside this fear of man which bringeth a snare, give the soul its liberty! We must relieve ourselves from these petty influences, which draw us like so many motes, one to the other, and launch out into the far spaces where we can feel that other force that gathers suns and systems, binding them all to the radiant center of Jehovah's throne! There is more danger among these apparently harmless relationships of our social life, oftentimes, than amidst the rocks, and shoals, and quicksands of the most desperately wicked career. To whom did the Master say, "the publicans and harlots go into the kingdom of Heaven before you?" Was it not to those who loved the praises of men more than the praises of God, who asked in blind servility to *the world*, "Have any of the rulers or the Pharisees believed on him?" B.

Religious Intelligence.

The West.

The Anniversary of the San Francisco City Missionary Society will be held Sunday evening, April 12th, at the First Congregational church, corner of Dupont and California streets. Reports and addresses may be expected. Several of the churches will unite in the celebration.

The SAN FRANCISCO MINISTERIAL UNION held its monthly meeting, last Monday afternoon, at the house of Dr. Scudder. The attendance was nearly twenty-five. Dr. Thomas and Elder Knapp were present for the first time. The business of the meeting entirely precluded the proposed discussion, which was put over a month. Mr. Jones, lately American Consul at Canton, being in the city, on his way to the East, was present, by invitation, and favored the Union with some interesting remarks. The social hour with the genial household was particularly agreeable.

Within the last three weeks, the Rev. F. Buel has delivered two very interesting and profitable lectures on the manuscripts of the Bible—those in Hebrew and those in Greek. We wish that, in some way, they could be brought to the minds of all who love the Bible. The announcement of the lectures did not bring many together. The reading of them would enrich the experience of many, and give light to dark souls. Why are we all so much afraid of being seriously lectured, and so ready to be amused?

Religious meetings are held every afternoon and evening this week, at Platt's Hall. Elder Knapp will preach each evening, and some other minister will preach each afternoon, till further notice.

The new church building of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, in Hayes' Valley, is in rapid progress towards completion. It is supposed that it will be ready for use about the middle of June.

The church edifice for the Presbyterian Congregation, to be in charge of the Rev. J. H. Marr, on Howard and Twenty-fourth streets, is enclosed, and coming rapidly into shape in the inside. It will be ready about the first of June.

It is proposed to organize a Presbyterian Church, of sixteen members, at the Potrero next Sunday, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Of the assignment of parts in the services, we are not at present informed.

Last Sabbath was communion in the First Presbyterian Church. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Eells, from Matt. 22:10. Nine persons were received into the church; of these, three lads and two girls, from the Sabbath school, upon profession of faith. The others, adults, joined by letter from distant churches. The services throughout were eminently practical, solemn and interesting. At six o'clock in the evening, there was a Sunday school gathering, when addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Briggs, Dr. Eells, and others.

Occasional items have of late found their way into the public prints, concerning efforts making for a new church enterprise in this city, with a view to the recall of Dr. W. A. Scott to this city. We are credibly informed that a telegraphic dispatch was last week sent to him in New York, asking his acceptance. No reply has yet been received to this, but letters have been received from his New York friends, announcing that Dr. Scott and wife had sailed for Europe, intending to spend the "Holy Week" in the city of Rome; and that the Forty-second Street Church, of which he is the pastor, had given him six months' leave of absence to travel in Europe, paying his expenses, and furnishing a pulpit supply during his absence. Dr. Scott, as before stated, was accompanied by his wife, leaving three children in New York, to keep house while the parents are away. It may be interesting to his friends to know that Dr. Scott has three sons and a daughter upon this coast, all in this city, except one, who is an engineer upon the Pacific Railroad. In view of all these circumstances, Dr. Scott's friends have given up the hope of again welcoming him to California.

A Sunday School Convention, representing as nearly as possible all the schools in the State, will meet at Calvary Church, in this city, on Tuesday, June 2d, and continue in session three days, or more. The object is "to compare views and systems of working, and to consult as to how we can best develop more enthusiasm and zeal in this important branch of Christian usefulness." The Committee of Arrangements is composed of the following gentlemen: W. H. Codington, Chairman; L. B. Benchly, S. B. Stoddard, L. L. Alexander, E. B. Babbit, J. A. Eaton, James Kirkpatrick, W. B. Holcomb, C. H. Afflerbach, J. Schreiber, S. I. C. Sweezy, J. Palache, Secretary.

At the church of the Advent last Sunday, the usual morning service was followed by the interesting religious ceremony of Confirmation. Bishop Kip preached an impressive and pertinent sermon, after which he administered the holy rite to the several applicants, numbering in all 26 persons, of whom 20 were females. In the evening, a similar service was held in Trinity Church when 16 candidates presented themselves, the sexes being about equally proportioned. The occasion attracted unusually large congregations at both the churches.—*Bulletin.*

Rev. Jas. A. Daly, pastor elect of the Congregational Church in Stockton, California, on Friday, February 28th, gave, at the Seminary Chapel in Andover Mass., a very graphic and interesting account of his recent tour in the East. Rev. John L. Taylor addressed the young men of Andover Sabbath February 16. Subject, "Suggestions of Travel in and around Jerusalem."—*Congregationalist.*

Rev. Mr. Martin, of Nevada, at the Second Presbyterian Church, Chicago, March 1st, presented vigorously the needs of the Church of the Pacific Coast. "Beyond the Rocky Mountains, there are hundreds of thousands without the Word, and yet the Board of Missions has leaped over this important field and sent hundreds of thousands of dollars to convert those living in the Sandwich Islands." This field is a neglected one, shall it not be cultivated?—*Advance.*

The first quarterly meeting of 1868, of the San Francisco Sunday School Union, was held last Sunday evening in the Second Congregational Church, Rev. J. A. Benton, pastor, on Taylor street. The attendance was good and the exercises were of a very interesting character. The meeting was conducted by Dr. Hewston, the President of the Union. The Secretary, Mr. S. W. Hoyt, read reports showing the progress during the quarter and the present condition of the schools. Eloquent and interesting addresses were delivered by the Rev. W. I. Nichols, of the Central Methodist Church; the Rev. J. P. Moore, City Missionary, and the Rev. J. A. Benton. A goodly number of children was present, and helped to enliven the exercises by singing several cheerful Sunday School songs.—*Times.*

The Interior.

CONGREGATIONAL.

OHIO.—The Union Sabbath School of the two churches at Oberlin, which has perhaps the largest average of attendance of any school of its size in the country, has lately been reorganized.

A council at Huntsburg, February 25, did duty in the installation of Rev. H. W. Stratton, laboring there the past year with large success, and re-dedicated the church edifice.

The church at Columbus, late Rev. E. P. Goodwin's, calls Rev. G. W. Phillips of Haydenville, Mass.

A council called by the Vine Street Church of Cincinnati, convened during the session of Miami Conference and ordained, as an evangelist, Mr. Mortimer Smith of the Senior Class in Lane Seminary.

Eighteen persons were received into membership with the Vine Street church, Cincinnati, on the 23d of February.—Rev. Henery D. Moore, was installed Pastor on the 5th of March; Sermon by Rev. C. B. Boynton, D.D., former pastor.

MICHIGAN.—Mr. S. O. Bryant, a licentiate of Marshall Association was ordained at Brady, February 13. Rev. O. S. Dean of Kalamazoo preached the sermon.

The little church at Mayne have been greatly inspirited and strengthened by the labors of Rev. Charles Cutler.

A Congregational church has recently been organized at Smyrna, Ionia Co.

Rev. A. St Clair, formerly of Leoni, has removed to Whitehall, where he is laboring with the view of establishing a church of the Puritan polity.

Rev. E. T. Branch leaves his old field at Vernon to accept a call to the church the church at Cedar Rapids, Clinton Co.

Rev. F. P. Woodbury accepts a hearty call to become the pastor of the new church at Flint, which he has served since its organization.

ILLINOIS.—Rev. S. F. Milliken steps from his Wheaton pulpit into one at Morrison, near by, where he is engaged to preach for a year to come.

A new church of seventeen members was organized at South Pass, 42 miles north of Cairo, on the 23d of March.

The church at Bunker Hill, Rev. W. E. Holyoke pastor, shares largely in the great revival there—the most remarkable the town has ever known, and which after two months of increasing power still goes forward.

Rev. F. T. Perkins has resigned his pastorate at Galesburg and a Council is called to advise in the premises.

Rev. E. P. Ingersoll resigns his charge at Malden and removes to Kansas in April.

Rev. O. F. Curtis is assisting Rev. S. G. Wright in special meetings at Neponset.

Communion services in the Congregational churches of Chicago Sabbath, March 1st, were marked by accessions in several instances. Twenty-two united with the First Church—including the new pastor and his wife, forty with the Tabernacle Church—thirty-five of whom were on profession, and eleven with the New England Church.

WISCONSIN.—Rev. I. N. Cundall has taken charge of the Soldier's Orphan Asylum at Madison, which contains 284 children.

The handsome and substantial new stone church at Ripon was dedicated with interesting services on the 20th of February. It costs about $20,000.

In Ripon College about twenty-five hopeful conversions have occurred during the present term.

Rev. A. Underwood has spent two weeks with the Spring Street Church in Milwaukee, with good results.

IOWA.—The church at Boonsboro, Rev. O. C. Dickerson, pastor, has recently purchased a pipe organ costing $1000. The church is enjoying a season of revival in common with the other churches of the village.

Rev. H. E. Barnes' people at Newton, have pledged over twelve hundred dollars for the Chicago Seminary.

Thirty-six missionaries of the American Home Missionary Society in Northern Iowa, have preached regularly at from *two* to *ten* different points each. These brethren must have traveled weekly, over twenty miles in meeting their appointments.

PRESBYTERIAN.

M. N. Crocker, of Maroa, Illinois, says, February 8th: I want you to praise God that he is blessing the labors of our dear pastor.

On Sabbath, February 16th, Rev. C. W. Seaman, organized a German Presbyterian church consisting of seventy-nine members. Bro. Seaman has also organized a church in Trenton, a village some six miles east of Lebanon, consisting of sixty-eight members.

Rev. H. L. Dickerson, Synodical missionary, is assisting Rev. H. Bushnell, Jr., in a protracted meeting at Greenwood.

The new pastor, Rev. H. L. Brown, at Marion, Indiana, was greeted with a valuable donation.

The church of Clinton, Vermillion Co., Indiana, have had a precious revival of religion which lasted two weeks.

Amesville, Ohio.—We are here in the midst of a precious season of revival. Upwards of thirty inquirers.

LaGrange, Wisconsin.—Eight were received by Geo F. Davis, on the first Sabbath of February.

Rev. Seth G. Clark will soon remove from Greenwood, Mo., to Hudson, Bates Co., Mo. In that county he has already organized two churches, and will soon plant three others.

Rev. E. M. Halbert is fully occupied with the new church of Sunnyside in Benton Co., and the old one of Salem in Henry county, Missouri.

Mr. D. McNaughton, a licentiate of Lexington Presbytery, labors at Morristown, Cass Co., Mo.

The East.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MAINE.—Rev. Charles Packard was dismissed Feb. 12, from the pastorate of the Congregational church at Limerick.

A convention of the Evangelical churches of Portland was recently held, occupying the afternoon and evening. It was addressed by the several pastors, and also by laymen.

VERMONT.—Thirty years ago, the Baptists had one hundred and twenty-eight churches in Vermont; now they have ninety-nine.

Mr. David Shurtleff, a licentiate of the Orleans Association, was ordained, Feb. 26th, pastor of the Congregational church in Brownington. Sermon by Rev. Wm. A. Robinson of Barton.

Rev. C. M. Seaton, late of Charlotte, is to supply the Congregational church in Georgia for the present.

A poweral revival is in progress in the Congregational church in New Haven.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Rev. M. B. Angier acted as a moderator of a union conference of the churches of Plymouth, held at his church in Chiltonville, Feb. 27.

Rev. Edwin Smith, of Lynn, has been called to the Congregational church in Barre.

Rev. L. W. Spring has been engaged as stated supply for one year of the new Congregational society in Fitchburg.

Rev. M. M. Longley has resigned the pastorate of the Trinitarian Church in Fitchburg.

The good work in Tyngsboro' still goes on. At first, mostly heads of families were affected; but now the young are reached. At a recent prayer meeting twenty-five spoke for Christ.

The venerable Dr. Putnam, of Middleboro—now upwards of eighty years of age—who has been failing in health for some time past, we regret to learn had a mild shock of paralysis a few weeks since, which has still further impaired his chances of recovery.

Rev. John M. Greene was installed over the church in South Hadley on the 26th Feb. Sermon by Prof. W. S. Tyler, D. D., of Amherst, from John xxi:17.

It was stated at one of the morning prayer-meetings in Boston, that there have been about thirty conversions in Centerville.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Congregational church of Pawtucket dedicated their new and beautiful house of worship on Thursday, Feb. 27th.

There has been a revival at Little Compton, in the Congregational and Methodist congregations. Union meetings were held, four in a week, alternating between the two churches.

NEW YORK.—The twenty-seventh annual report of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, in New York, shows an addition of sixty-six members during the year, nearly one half on profession; and a total resident membership of 540.

Rev. Henry M. Holmes has declined the call to the chaplaincy of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A., and will become pastor of the Congregational church, Greenwich, N. Y.

Rev. D. K. Bartlett, of Rochester, preached at the dedication of the new Congregational church at Henrietta, N. Y., Feb. 20th, and the historical address was by Rev. G. R. Merrill, the pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Central church of Pittsburg, Pa., lately celebrated its tenth anniversary. Dr. Jacobus, the pastor, gave a brief history of the congregation.

A revival is in progress in the church of Plain Grove, Rev. R. B. Walker, D.D., pastor. Some sixty inquirers presented themselves. It is also reported that between fifty and sixty persons in the church of New Salem, Rev. D. Harbison, pastor, profess to have experienced a change of heart.

The Rev. A. B. Fields was installed pastor of the church of Connellsville, Pa., on Tuesday, February 11th.

James Roberts, of the Senior Class of Princeton, has declined the call from the Presbyterian Church at Coatesville, Chester county, Pennsylvania.

The Rev. E. Mundy has received a unanimous call from the Presbyterian church of Port Chester, New York.

The Rev. William James, died in Albany on Saturday, February 15th., at the age of seventy. He was born in Albany. In his 25th year he entered the ministry in Rochester, and was there pastor of the Second Presbyterian church until 1831.

Rev. Nathan L. Lord, M.D., of the Madura Mission of the American Board, died in New York City on the 24th ult. Dr. Lord was connected with the mission in Ceylon from 1852, for about six years.

Rev. H. M. Hazeltine, formerly of Sherman, has accepted an invitation to the church in Perry, N. Y., with a view to a permanent settlement.

The Rev. David R. Frazer was duly installed as the pastor of the First Presbyterian church of the city of Hudson, on Wednesday evening, February 5th.

The Classon Avenue church, Brooklyn, is greatly prospering under the ministry of Dr. Duryea, late of the Collegiate church. One of its members informs us that he has not been able to get a seat since Dr. Duryea came.

The Presbyterian church in Martinsburg, Va., at a meeting on the 23d ult., elected the Rev. D. H. Riddle, D.D., of Canonsburg, Pa., as their pastor. Dr. Riddle is a native of Martinsburg.

The Rev. S. J. M. Eaton, of Franklin, Pa., has been for the last eight years engaged in collecting materials for a history of the Presbytery of Erie.

The Rev. J. B. H. Janeway was installed pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of Cranberry, New Jersey, January 2d. The Rev. Dr. Janeway, father of the pastor, preached the sermon.

The South.

Dr. Ross of Huntsville, Alabama, writes tidings of a revival in his church in Huntsville. He says: The youth in both schools, the hope of the church, have, very many, publicly professed the faith of their parents, and realized the prayers of the people for them.

The church of Fayetteville, North Carolina, has given a unanimous call to the Rev. H. G. Hill, of Oxford, North Carolina, to become its pastor.

The first Congregational church in Arkansas was organized at Davis Lake, December 7, with eight members.

VIRGINIA.—A Congregational church of nine members was organized at Guilford, Loudon Co., January 28th. Rev. E. W. Robinson, of Washington, preached the sermon.

News Summary.

City Items.

Last Thursday W. H. Abell, charged with assault upon a young girl living in his house, while in the police court room, cut his throat with a razor, and was soon dead. Abell was 43 years of age, and a Pole by birth. For some time past he had been doing business at Pine Creek Store, Umatilla county, Oregon. Reverses caused him to come down here, leaving his wife in Oregon to wind up his affairs. A short time ago she wrote to inform him that the work was accomplished, and stated her intention of joining him by the next steamer.

A number of men in the employ of Government are engaged upon the face of Lime Point, cutting roads to the point where is a platform on which the guns are to be placed. A wide and excellent road more than 1½ miles long has been cut from the camp in the valley appropriated by Government between Saucelito and Lime Point. It runs by the edge of the water, and is about 10 feet above high water mark. A number of additional buildings are being erected at the camp.

The body of a man found floating some days since in the bay, near Hunter's Point Dry Dock, has been recognized as that of Frederick Fabianase, a native of Germany, forty-five years of age. He was a brewer by occupation, and unmarried. It is supposed that he committed suicide, having suffered from ill-health and poverty for some time.

About three o'clock on Saturday morning, during a succession of smart showers, a very beautiful and perfect specimen of the lunar rainbow was observable. The primitive colors were clearly defined, and the arch was full and distinct.

A new steamboat, to run alternately with the Salinas, between this city and Salinas, is being completed for Messrs. Goodall & Nelson, at the foot of Second street. She will be 135 feet in length, 30 feet beam, 9 feet depth of hold, and will have a carrying capacity of about 400 tons.

The reporter of the *Times* gives an account of a brutal and cowardly act which he saw perpetrated in front of Francis and Valentine's printing house on Commercial street, Saturday evening. A Chinaman came along, stopped near the door, and looked in at the presses, when three or four of the superior race ran out, caught him, and covered his face with printers ink.

About 12¼ o'clock Sunday morning a fire broke out in Williamson & Reynold's livery stable on Folsom street. The flames originated in the second story where the hay and grain were stored. On the ground floor were valuable horses and carriages all of which were got out in safety. The firemen got on the ground promptly, and succeeded in confining the flames mostly to the stable.

The new floating Dry Dock has been brought into position at the foot of Beale street.

A young man, son of Capt. Cooper, was thrown from a buggy on Bush street Sunday evening and severely hurt.

The U. S. steamer Saginaw, which left Mazatlan March 17th, arrived here Sunday morning.

E. P. McCarthy, of this city, has invented an anchor, an improvement upon Lloyd's patent, and is called a "Three-throw Anchor." Besides the swivel movement of the flukes there is a transverse movable fluke, so that there are always three holding points instead of two.

The San Francisco and Humboldt Bay Railroad Company have purchased Meigs's Wharf for a ferry-landing. The Company has purchased land along the water-front at Saucelito, running for some distance along the Marin shore. They will, it is said, commence work on their road at this point immediately, and build a branch to connect at Vallejo.

WRECK OF THE SHIP AUTOCRAT ON ARCH ROCK. On Monday evening, the American ship Autocrat, Capt. A. H. Burwell, from Baltimore, with 1,450 tons coal, was coming into the harbor with the tide. There was no wind at the time, and the vessel was in charge of a pilot named John Delavue. The captain supposed everything was safe and went into his cabin, when he heard the order, "Down with your anchor!" and in a moment more the ship struck the rocks.

State Items.

The Stockton *Independent* says: The grounds at the Insane Asylum establishment present a beautiful appearance. The bright green grass, luxuriant and fresh, the nicely trimmed shrubery and budding rose bushes, the opening foliage of the numerous shade trees, all combine, to please the eye and soothe the perturbed minds of the unfortunate inmates.

The Sacramento *Union* of April 4th, says: A locomotive and train of cars, loaded with ties, etc., were switched from the Sacramento Valley road yesterday upon the newly laid track of the Western Pacific, being the first train upon that road. The track laid does not extend very far, say two hundred yards.

The *Record* says the Odd Fellows of Sacramento will celebrate the anniversary of the introduction of the Order into America on Monday, April 27th. Nathan Porter, Esq., of San Francisco, will deliver the oration.

The Marysville *Appeal* of April 1st says: Luke O'Brien was arrested on Monday night upon the charge of robbery, alleged to have been committed upon Jackson Goff, of Brown's Valley.

Great sport is being had at present on the tules, in spearing sturgeon. These fish abound now, and are very palatable to the taste. Henry Burgett informs us that he has caught seven since last Friday.

John Geltzhauser, a resident of Sutter county, felled an oak tree upon his premises a short while since, which yielded sixteen cords of four-foot, and sixty cords of stove wood. Estimating this at the present market price, we find the aggregate value of this one tree to be $322.

The *Appeal*, of April 4th, says: The steamer landing at Feather river bridge is again all flooded with water, and the river is still slowly rising by reason of the melting snow. The water is nearly up to the railroad ties at that place.

The Santa Clara *Argus*, of March 28th, says: On Monday last, near the silk factory, a Prussian named Jacob Shorm, was accidentally drowned by falling into the Los Gatos creek.

The Downieville *Messenger* of March 28th, says: The Limprich Bros., while on their way to Gold Valley, had a narrow escape from a snow-slide. They saw the avalanche coming but had time to get behind trees.

Quite a snow-slide occurred at Fur Cap last week, moving a cabin in which were Jimmy Ryan, Dennis O'Keefe, and another man, landing it against a tree several hundred feet down the mountain.

A snow-slide took place at Slug Canon, last Monday, burying a couple of miners named York, of Rock creek, one of whom had a narrow escape and was considerably bruised.

The Eureka *Times* of March 28th, says: Present appearances indicate that lively times are in store for our builders and carpenters as soon as the rains shall cease.

Ship-building is rapidly growing into importance, and is undoubtedly destined to take, indeed as it already does, a commanding position in the business of the place. There are now three vessels on the stocks.

The Dutch Flat *Inquirer* of April 4th, says: A new saw mill is going up at Mallom's Station, on the Donner Lake road, six miles from Dutch Flat. The Central Pacific Railroad has given the lumber business a start. Along the entire line of the railroad new saw mills are constantly being built.

The Vallejo *Chronicle* of April the 4th, says: Work is still progressing rapidly on the railroad. Two locomotives are now up, and in running order. By the 1st of May everybody expects to ride out on the cars to Oak Grove to the grand picnic, and we hope they will not be disappointed.

The Vallejo *Recorder*, of the same date, says: We learn that work will be commenced in a few days on the Vallejo Water Works. Messrs. Whiteside and Robertson, the owners of the patent track layer, have arrived, and commenced putting their machine in order.

The San Mateo *Gazette* of the 4th, says: On Wednesday last, an Italian named Baptiste, aged about 60 years, who was in the employ of N. Larco, near Searsville, was killed. His team got stuck this side of John Mills'; after the team was got under way, the horses swung aronnd and turned the wagon into the creek, the Italian falling directly under the wagon.

The Santa Clara *Argus*, of April 4th, says: On Sunday last two little boys, sons of Mr. Clary and John Robinson, who reside near Stevens' creek, were drowned by being thrown into a pond by the horse upon which they were riding.

Telegraphic Summary.

American.

Washington, April 2.—The attendance at the impeachment trial was greatly diminished today. Samuel Strong, brought before Chief Justice Cartter, a fugitive from justice in Virginia, was brought before Judge Fisher, who discharged him on the ground that Virginia is not a state in the Union....New York—Gen. Ord sailed for California on the Arizona yesterday....Havana—It is reported that Concha will relieve Lersunsdi as Captain-General....Providence, R. I.—Full returns of the state election show Burnside, 10,038; Pierce, 5,731. The Senate is 28 Republicans and 5 Democrats; the House is 64 Republicans and 7 Democrats, with one vacancy.

New York, April 3.—Western Union Telegraph stock, 36¼@¼. The emigration to California is immense. The Pacific Mail steamer of April 1st was obliged to refuse over 1,200 passengers. ....Chicago—Washington specials say the President has signed the bill exempting certain manufactures from tax.

Chicago, April 4.—The examination of witnesses in the impeachment case yesterday was protracted and tedious. The rebel Col. Grenfel escaped from the Dry Tortugas, where he was sentenced for life for conspiracy to burn the city of Chicago....Washington—In the Senate today, Mr. Butler put in the President's St. Louis speech as evidence....Richmond—Gen. Schofield, to-day, appointed Gen. Harry H. Welles, of Alexandria, Governor of Virginia....Chicago—A Little Rock dispatch says the Republican state ticket is elected by over thirty thousand majority.

Atlanta, Ga., April 6.—Gen. Meade has issued an important order against acts of atrocity, the publication of incendiary articles, and the sending of threatening letters. The *vomito* is said to be very severe at Porto Rico....New York—A *Tribune* special from Savannah, Ga., says the Republican meeting at Valdosta, yesterday, was broken up. Powder was placed under the building....Chicago—The Washington *Intelligencer* recently contained a five-column editorial to prove that Wade could not, under the Constitution, succeed to the position of President.... Washington—Official proclamation is made of the agreement with Italy for a regular exchange of closed mails. Twelve negroes were drowned in the Potomac, by a boat swamped in the gale. In the Supreme Court an opinion was delivered re-affirming the legitimacy of Mrs. Gen. Gaines, confirming her in all her rights and property.... Chicago—Michigan voted to-day on the new Constitution, which embodied negro suffrage. The returns indicate the defeat of the entire instrument.... Mobile—Gen. Shepherd, commanding the Sub-District of Alabama, has issued a very severe order for the suppression of the Kuklux Klan.

New York, April 7.—The *World* says English's majority in Connecticut will be 2,200. The Senate will stand 13 Republicans and 9 Democrats; the House will have about 20 Republican majority....Cleveland, O.—At the city election yesterday, the Republicans gain about 1,000....Gen. Negrate had pronounced against the Government of Mexico. The order banishing foreigners who served under the Empire is modified so as to admit the continued residence of those of good behavior.

Foreign.

Berlin, April 2.—The naturalization treaty just concluded with the United States has been finally ratified by the Federal Parliament. All the speakers praised it with one voice....London—The House of Commons were debating the Irish question until midnight.

Lisbon, April 3.—The mail steamer brings Rio Janeiro dates to 11th January. The allies stormed Humatai, capturing 15 large guns, and a large quantity of stores and ammunition. While the land forces were engaged, the Brazilian fleet forced a passage of the river and reached the city of Assumption.

London, April 4.—The House of Commons was densely crowded last night to hear the conclusion of Gladstone's motion to disestablish the Irish church. The Prince and Princess of Wales and several other members of the Royal family, stayed in the Royal gallery till the debate closed. Six hundred members voted. The government was defeated by 60 majority. When the result was announced, it was greeted with wild cheers from the Liberals. On going into Committee of the Whole, Gladstone's resolution was carried by a majority of 56....Berlin—The Parliament has adopted the resolution declaring that members ought not to be responsible elsewhere for words spoken in debate....London—The defeat of the Ministry is the chief topic of conversation. The *Times* says the Commons have resolved that this cancer of the nation must be removed.

Paris, April 5.—The *Etendard* has advices from Rio La Plata to the 8th ult., that the situation of Paraguay and President-General Lopez is not so desperate as the Brazilian accounts represent.....London—An important meeting of the Cabinet was held on Saturday, to consider what action should be taken in consequence of the vote on Friday night, on Gladstone's resolution.

Rome, April 6.—All the French troops here are under orders to return home. It is said the Bishops of the Irish church have united in a note to Disraeli, urging him to sacrifice half the revenues of the church establishment in order to save the rest....Naples—Admiral Farragut is still here, awaiting the return of the Duke d'Acosta.

Special Notices.

IN another column is the card of Messrs. McLean & Hardy, real estate agents—for Oakland, especially. These men are old Oaklanders, as well as good Californians, and honest men. They know every tree and every foot of ground within a day's walk of that once rural city over the bay. They think as much of the land on that side as we do, and hold it dear, because they live there. They will do business for others as quickly and as reasonably as any other men.

WHEN the Jewelry establishment of J. W. Tucker & Co., 101 and 103 Montgomery street, corner of Sutter, under the illuminated clock-tower, was first started in this city, years ago—we cannot remember how many years—it was no larger than a dozen others then existing. But it has grown, and so have some of the others; yet not one of the others has grown so fast as this, or so great, or so handsome. And if it has come to be a monster, it is "monstrous fine." Money is dear, and Jewelry is cheap, at Tucker & Co.'s.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—The Pianoforte has long been the popular home and concert instrument, yet in point of swelling and sustaining the tones it is extremely defective. On account of this deficiency, music written in chords, or in a connected style, cannot be satisfactorily executed, as the long notes result in diminuendos where they should be sustained. The taste for the Organ and orchestral style of music is being rapidly developed and widely diffused, and the time is approaching when the demand for this sustained style of music will supersede the present piano compositions. There are no instruments capable of such fine expression in this style of music as the American Organs, manufactured by Messrs S. D. & H. W. Smith, of Boston. Their delicacy and variety in the voicing renders them susceptible of beautiful orchestral effects, by the skillful use of the tremolo and the improved knee swell, while the deep manual sub-bass which is added to the new styles, gives the closest resemblance to the pipe organ.—*Boston Journal.*

A LADY WRITES:—"Through the recommendation of a friend I was induced to try Dr. Spencer's Fragrant Sapoine to remove a fetid breath, and the result was as pleasant as the effect was marked, and I continue to use it to keep my breath sweet and my teeth white and clean."

ONE of the longest established and largest wholesale Drug Stores in this State is that of R. H. McDonald & Co., corner of Pine and Sansome streets, San Francisco, and J street, Sacramento. We have known the senior partner, who is a California pioneer, more than eighteen years. He is a most estimable citizen every way, and a model business man. He makes things succeed, and has built up a very large business. The junior partner is scarcely inferior to him. One evidence of their perspicacity is seen in the large advertisements of their business, to be found in our columns, as THE PACIFIC is one of the oldest papers in California, and circulates widely among its ablest men and best families. No firm can deal with its customers more honorably than does that of R. H. McDonald & Co.

THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL has appointed a "Board of Health" to investigate and decide what proprietary remdies should be admitted into the country and what excluded. After some months session they have reported condemning them all except Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.'s preparations. Three of these they recommended the Emperor to admit for the benefit of the public health, while they held the fourth, Cherry Pectoral, under advisement for further information respecting one of its ingredients—morphine, which, while so extensively employed and so highly esteemed as a remedy in this country, is scarcely known in that. Of all the other medicines before them, the Imperial commission say, "no one of them merits any favor whatever, or protection from this Government, as they contain nothing new nor any specific virtues not fully known and used by our own physicians." The Imperial Government has accordingly prohibited them all from admission through the custom house, except the remedies of our distinguished countrymen above mentioned—a discrimination by their learned men, very like that to which experience has led the American people—*Boston Herald.*

Marriages.

LOW-LEA—At the American Legation, Paris, March 5, Charles A. Low, of this city, to Bertha, daughter of Joseph Lea, of Philadelphia.
LYON-WILLEY—In this city, March 31, by the Rev. Dr. Eells, Wm. M. Lyon, of Sacramento, to Martha E. Willey, of this city.
GOSLING-STOKUM—In this city, April 1, by the Rev. Dr. Charles Wadsworth, Joseph Gosling to Harriet Stokum.
WHITE-CURTIS—In this city, April 2, by the Rev J. A. Benton, Franklin T. White to Eleanor L. Curtis, all of this city.
KELTON-BECKWITH—In this city, April 2, by the Rev. Dr. Scudder, Samuel B. Kelton to Charlotte Beckwith.
IRONS-BEVERLY—In this city, April 4, by the Rev. John G. Fackler, Wm. Irons to Josephine Beverly.
McPHERSON-MILLER—In this city, April 5, by the Rev. Dr. Eells, William McPherson to Sarah Miller, both of this city.
ANGUS-KENT—In this city, April 5, by the Rev. J. H. McMonagle, John A. Angus to Elizabeth Kent, both of this city.
PEREZ-BUCKLEY—In this city, April 6, by the Rev. J. Rowell, Antonio Perez to Margaret Buckley, both of this city.
BURYAR-GALLAGHER—In this city, April 6, by the Rev. A. L. Stone, Geo. Buryar to Margaret Gallagher.

Deaths.

HYDE—In Barbacoas, South America, Dec. 12, A. O. Hyde, a native of Grand Isle, Vermont, and for many years a resident of Yuba county, in this State, aged 45.
FOWLER—In Yreka, March 25, Henry Clay Fowler, aged 33 years 2 months and 5 days.
KIMBALL—In Scott Valley, March 5, James Kimball, a native of Maine, aged 57 years.
LATIMER—In Los Angeles, March 27, William H. Latimer, aged 29 years.
HENSHAW—At Moore's Ranch, Butte county, March 30, J. M. Henshaw, aged 27 years.
HENDEL—In St. Louis, Sierra county, April 1, Ernst H. Hendel, aged 32 years.
MURPHY—In this city, April 5, Francis Murphy, a native of Massabo [illegible], aged 31 years.
LEADBEATER—In this city, April 7, Edward H. Leadbeater, a native of New Jersey, aged 43 years.

Harvesting Machines

FOR 1868.

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HAINE'S HARVESTERS,

Manufactured at Pekin, Illinois—genuine with latest Improvements.
HAINE'S HEADERS, with Screw Hub Wheels—genuine.
HAINE'S HEADERS, with Iron Driving Wheels.

DENTON'S PATENT,

IMPROVED HAINE'S HEADER, a very superior machine with important improvements. Farmers should examine this Header before purchasing any other kind.
HEADER WAGONS, with Screw Hub Wheels, and Fifth Wheel.
COMMON HEADER WAGONS—Cheap.
BUCKEYE REAPERS, 5 and 6 feet. Mowers, two sizes.
BALL'S OHIO REAPERS, 5 and 6 feet. Mowers, 3 sizes.
BURT'S EAGLE REAPERS AND MOWERS, single and double gear, 5 and 6 feet.
McCORMICK'S REAPERS AND MOWERS, Hand and Self-Raking.
MANNY'S REAPER AND MOWER, 5 feet cut—cheap.
WOOD'S PRIZE COMBINED MACHINES, 5 feet cut.
WOOD'S PRIZE MOWERS, jointed and stiff bars.
BADGER STATE REAPERS AND MOWERS.
RUSSELL'S JUNIOR MOWERS.
UNION MOWERS, two sizes.
BAY STATE MOWERS—very cheap.

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PITT'S THRESHERS.

With Late Improvements;
24, 28, 32, 36 and 40-inch Cylinders.

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Portable Steam Threshing Engines,

with newly invented Water Bottoms and very secure Spark Arresters, making them perfectly safe to use in the harvest field.

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Wheel Wire Horse Rake,

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raise with a break on the wheel, are easily managed and convenient.

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The Brightness of Home.

'The young rose in the summer time, is beautiful to me,
And glorious the many stars that glimmer on the sea;
But gentle words and loving smiles and hands to clasp my own,
Are better than the brightest flowers, or stars that ever shone.

"The sun that warms the grass to life, the dew, the drooping flowers,
May shine as bright to hail the light, of autumn's op'ning hours;
But, words that breathe of tenderness, and smiles we know are true,
Are warmer than the summer time, and brighter than the dew.

"It is not much the world can give with all its subtle art;
And gold, and gems, are not the things to satisfy the heart;
But Oh! if those who cluster round the altar and the hearth,
Have gentle words and loving smiles, how beautiful is earth."

Genuine Letter.

(From a boy at the East to his father in California.)

DEAR PAPA,—I want to see you and your horse and buggy, and I want to go to California, if you think it is best, and if you will provide the means to go. I want to know if you will let me go on the cars or steamship. I want to know if the Chinese look as they do in pictures. Have you been up to the temple yet, and I want to know how many places you have been to? Have they got the railroad done yet, for if it is I want to go. I want you to stay there, for Ma and I are coming out pretty soon, and Maggie and Eddie. I want to know if nuts, and everything else, grow there? I have been real sick and couldn't go out to play at all, but I had company come over to see me. Eddie gave some of that medicine to Mr. Phelps for his cough. I want to know if they have sleighs in California, and do they have horses and donkeys? Are there any villages there? I want to know how many churches there is. How many miles have you rode? I've got better now, and I can go out to play; and I want to know if you have been upon the mountains yet? Do you have any cows or chickens? Are there any rivers there? If you have, how much rivers there are, I wish you would tell me in the next letter. Are there any crocodiles in the rivers? Tell me all the things that grow there? I am a good boy. I am six years old. Are there any school houses there? I want to come real bad, if you will let me. Mr. Parmeley was here and lectured and talked to us, then he talked to us in Sabbath school.

But I can't think of any more.

From your little boy,

JOHNNIE.

Feb. 14, 1868.

The Church Mouse.

A little mouse once lived in a church in New York city. His home was right under the organ.

Mouse was an aristocratic little creature; he had no more affinity with the vulgar mice who inhabit corn-barns and granaries, than the Prince of Wales with a chimney-sweep.

The grand roar of the organ had been his lullaby; he had looked through stained glass windows all his life, and the bonnets which came there to worship every Sunday were made by the most fashionable milliners in New York.

You have often heard the expression, "As poor as a church mouse;" but this one was as plump as a Christmas turkey, and I will tell you why. Just outside the iron railing in front of the church, an old woman kept a fruit and candy stall.

Fair or foul, there she sat under her umbrella—for in fair weather it shielded her from the sun, and in foul it sheltered her from rain. Mouse supposed this stall was placed there on purpose for him, so he helped himself freely to anything he fancied.

Sometimes the old woman saw him, and aimed a blow at him with her umbrella, which made him very indignant, and he wondered the police did not arrest her for assault and battery, as well as for being a thief.

Being so fat and well fed, I don't see why he should have had such a habit of gnawing things which were not at all nourishing. He would gnaw the organ, the velvet prayer-books, the pulpit, and even the great Bible itself.

The sexton tried every means to catch him; he set traps, he brought in a cat, and at last he went so far as to set a price on his head. He actually offered sixpence to any boy who would bring him that mouse, dead or alive.

It was all in vain. Mouse grew bolder and bolder. One day he got into the sleeve of the minister's surplice, which was a very wicked and outrageous thing indeed.

Then he skipped away and hid himself in the folds of a lady's dress. She shook her dress, almost shrieking with fright. A gentleman pulled out his handkerchief, and out popped Mouse with it. He then disappeared, no one knew where, but if a bit of gauze or ribbon fluttered in the summer breeze, the owner imagined the mouse was at the bottom of it.

Deacon DeGroot had, as usual, settled himself to sleep as soon as the sermon commenced—a habit which annoyed the minister a great deal. His head, which was rather bald, was bent forward on his breast, so that the sunbeams, coming through the stained window, cast flickering rays of red and blue upon it.

Mouse, who had been all this time roaming about the church, spied this beautiful shining object, and felt a desire to know what it was.

To scramble to the gentleman's shoulder, and thence to the top of his head, was the work of a moment. There he sat upright, facing the pulpit, then whisked suddenly about and faced the audience.

A smile passed from one face to another, and some little boys and girls giggled outright. Then Mrs. DeGroot, very much ashamed, poked her husband with her parasol. He awoke with a start, bringing his head up suddenly, and the mouse scampered away.

The sexton started in pursuit of him as soon as the benediction was pronounced, but the minister begged him to spare its life, saying it had done what *he* had never been able to do with his best sermons, it had kept the congregation awake through the entire service.

Deacon DeGroot was never known to sleep in church again, even on the hottest summer day; or, if he fell into a doze, he would wake with a start and clap his hand to his head.

Mouse lived on to a gray old age.—*Youth's Companion.*

A Sea Flower.

Would it not be curious, little people, to think of flowers growing on the rocks under the deep sea?

Well, strange as it seems, if you could take a peep into the blue depths some sunny morning, you would see what you would be certain were flowers of the loveliest colors and shapes.

They are in fact, however, animals, and have mouths, and eat meat, and drink water as well as you.

One of these exquisite wonders of the sea is called the Opelet, and is about as large as a German Aster, looking indeed very much like one.

Imagine a large, very double Aster, with ever so many long petals of the most delicate shade of light green, glossy as satin, and each one tipped with rose color. These lovely petals do not lie quietly in their places, like those of the Aster in your garden, but wave about in the water, while the Opelet himself generally clings to a rock.

How innocent and lovely it looks on its rocky bed! Who would suspect that it could eat anything grosser than dew or sunlight. But those beautiful waving arms—as you may call them—have another use besides looking pretty. They have to provide food for a large open mouth, which is hidden deep down amongst them—so well hidden that one can scarcely find it.

Well do they perform their duty, for the instant a foolish little fishlet touches one of their rosy tips he is struck with poison, as fatal to him as lightning. He immediately becomes numb, and in a moment stops struggling, and then the other beautiful arms wrap themselves around him, and he is quietly drawn into the huge, greedy mouth, and seen no more.

Then the lovely arms unclose and wave again in the water, looking as innocent and harmless as though they had never touched a fish.—*Children's Hour.*

Dog Barry.

There is in the museum of Berne an object which attracts universal attention from visitors. It is only the skin of a rough, hairy dog, stuffed and set up so as to look as natural as life. But that dog had a history. His home was the convent of St. Bernard, away on an Alpine summit. There in pleasant weather he was wont to roll about and play in the porch with his fellows, as jolly as any dog. But when the storm came on, and the rough weather set in, Barry nerved himself up for the serious business of life; with a little basket of meat and drink tied under his neck, and a warm blanket strapped on his back, he set out in search of lost travelers in those fearful passes. Never a fall of snow so heavy or a fog so thick but Barry could find his way, and his keen scent could discover a traveler at a great distance. If they were not too benumbed to walk, the noble fellow refreshed them with the food he brought, and gladly parted with his warm cloak, and then went bounding joyfully onward to show them the way. If they were fast sinking into unconsciousness, he would warm them with his breath and tongue, pull at their clothes; and if all his efforts to arouse them failed, he would dash off for other help. Forty poor wanderers owed their lives to noble Barry. Surely he had earned a warm, comfortable home in the valley, when his age of service was over, and this honorable niche in the museum when his short life was over. There he stands with his bottle and collar about his neck, as if ready to start on his old mission.

Some people live all through a long life, and never accomplish as much good as this dog did. There are poor lost wanderers on every side of us—cannot you save some? Will you not at least be willing to try as hard as noble Barry did? The good Temperance cause has saved thousands; will you not take right hold of this work with all the might of your child-hands, and see if you cannot save at least one? If every child would bring just one into this army, how old king Alcohol would shake on his throne! If you succeed in winning one sinner from the evil way, I am not a bit afraid that you will stop at that; your success will encourage you to go on in the good work away down to the end of life, I trust. You will never regret having enlisted under this banner.

RAISED BISCUIT.—Boil eight or nine medium-sized potatoes; take the water they boil in when you set your sponge—about a quart altogether; half a cup of good yeast; mix in the morning; add one and a half pints of warm milk with the flour. It will rise in an hour. Knead in sugar, one teaspoonful butter and lard to a tin.

Grover & Baker's
ELASTIC STITCH
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES,
Are the best in Use,
FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

They are more simple and durable easier kept in order, make a stronger and more elastic stitch, a firmer and more beautiful seam than any other. They sew all fabrics from two common spools, require no re-winding of thread, fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation, and though every fifth stitch is cut the seam will not rip.

They Stitch, Hem, Fell, Cord, Bind, Tuck, Quilt, Gather, Braid, and Embroider. No other machine Embroiders, as well as Sews perfectly.

Grover & Baker's
NEW STYLES
SHUTTLE MACHINES
For Manufacturing,
Combine the most modern and essential improvements.

The attention is requested of Tailors, Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes, Carriage Trimming, Clothing, and all others requiring the use of the most effective
Lock Stitch Machines,
To these New Styles, which posses unmistakable advantages over all others.

Agents wanted for the sale of the
GROVER & BAKER
SEWING MACHINES,
In every City and Town not now represented. For terms and circulars apply to
R. G. BROWN, Agent
116 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX, OR Universal Neuralgia PILL.

A SAFE, CERTAIN, AND Speedy Cure FOR NEURALGIA, AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.
Its Effects are Magical.

IT IS THE UNFAILING REMEDY IN ALL CASES of Neuralgia Facialis, often effecting a perfect cure in less than twenty-four hours, from the use of no more than two or three pills.

No other form of Neuralgia or Nervous Disease has failed to yield to this

Wonderful Remedial Agent.

Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general nervous derangements of many years standing, affecting the entire system, its use for a few days, or a few weeks at the utmost, always affords the most astonishing relief, and very rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure.

It contains no drugs or other materials in the slightest degree injurious, even to the most delicate system, and can always be used with PERFECT SAFETY.

It has long been in constant use by many of our most

EMINENT PHYSICIANS,

who give it their unanimous and unqualified approval. Sent by mail on receipt of price and postage

One Package,	$1 00.	Postage 6 cents.
Six Packages,	5 00.	" 27 "
Twelve Packages,	9 00.	" 48 "

It is sold by all wholesale and retail dealers in Drugs and Medicines throughout the United States, and by

TURNER & CO., Sole Proprietors,
120 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.



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STREET CARS.
76 Cars Regularly Running.
Advertising in Ten Cars, $5 per Month.

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PATENT LEG & ARM.
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JARVIS JEWETT,
No. 218 Montgomery Street,
AGENT,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ALL RIGHT!
BOSTON FURNITURE COMPANY,
No. 649 MARKET STREET.

THANKING THE PUBLIC FOR THEIR KIND AND very liberal patronage during the past year, we beg leave to inform them that we will close the balance of our stock, for the next THIRTY DAYS, AT COST.

L. M. ROLLINS,
Manager,
No. 649 Market Street, E. C. Orphan Asylum.

WILLIAM SHERMAN & CO.,
Clothiers, Merchant Tailors,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Trunks, Traveling Bags,
Valises, Etc.,
NO. 608 MONTGOMERY STREET,
East side, north of Clay, SAN FRANCISCO.



THE FLORENCE

RECEIVED THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS at all the most important Fairs held in the United States in the year 1867. Gold Medals at the American Institute Fair, New York; Mechanics' Association Fair, Lowell; Maryland Institute Fair, Baltimore. Highest Premium at the New York State Fair, at Buffalo, and the Great New England Fair, Providence. At the Fairs held on the Pacific Coast, this Machine has taken EVERY FIRST PREMIUM awarded on Family Sewing Machines in the last FIVE YEARS.

If there is a Florence Sewing Machine within one thousand miles of San Francisco that is not giving entire satisfaction, if I am informed of it, it will be attended to WITHOUT EXPRESS CHARGE OR EXPENSE OF ANY KIND TO THE OWNER.

SAM'L HILL,
Agent,
111 MONTGOMERY STREET,
San Francisco.



TO THE LADIES.

THE CIRAGE FRANCAIS, OR FRENCH DRESSING, is the most splendid article ever produced for the purpose for which it was designed.

Ladies' and Childrens' Boots and Shoes that have become *red or rusty*, and *rough*, by wearing, are restored to a perfect and *permanent black*, with as much lustre as when new, leaving the leather *soft and pliable;* and what is of *great importance to the ladies, it will not rub off when wet, and soil the skirts.*

Traveling Bags, Trunks, Carriage-Tops, and *Fine Harness,* are made to look *as good as new.*

Ladies and children can dress their own boots *without soiling their hands.* Try one bottle, and you will never be without a supply in the house.

Ask your Shoe Dealers for it.

FURNITURE NOTICE.

ANTICIPATING OUR REMOVAL TO THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC BUILDING,
PINE STREET,
On or about the 15th January, and having a large assortment of goods to dispose of, we will sell our present stock of
Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room
AND
OFFICE FURNITURE,
In all varieties, until that time, at LESS THAN COST.
GOODWIN & CO.,
No. 528 Washington Street.

FURNITURE.



GRAND OPENING
OF
SPRING STOCK.
LARGEST IN THE CITY.

IMMENSE INVOICES, PER SHIPS JOHN TUCKER, Sapphire, Sea Serpent, Meteor, Conquest, Endeavour, Oneonta, Industry, H. G. Hall, Winged Arrow, St. Charles, and others.

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JOHN G. BRAY. W. A. BRAY.
BRAY & BROTHER,
Commission Merchants,
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SOLE AGENTS OF ALVISO FLOUR.

PERRY DAVIS'
Vegetable Pain-Killer
IS THE MOST POPULAR MEDICINE EXTANT.



THE PAIN KILLER is equally applicable and efficacious to young or old.
THE PAIN KILLER is both an Internal and External Remedy.
THE PAIN KILLER should be used at the first manifestation of Cold or Cough.
THE PAIN KILLER— Don't fail to keep it in the house ready for use.
THE PAIN KILLER Is good for Sprains and Bruises. Try it.
THE PAIN KILLER cures the Toothache.
THE PAIN KILLER Is a favorite with all classes.
THE PAIN KILLER Will cure Chilblains.
THE PAIN KILLER Will cure Cholera Morbus.
THE PAIN KILLER Will cure Dyspepsia.
THE PAIN KILLER Is the Great Family Medicine of the age.
THE PAIN KILLER can be bought of your Druggist or Grocer.
THE PAIN KILLER Will cure Painters' Colic.
THE PAIN KILLER Is good for Scalds and Burns.
THE PAIN KILLER Has the Verdict of the People in its favor.
THE PAIN KILLER Gives Universal Satisfaction.
THE PAIN KILLER— Beware of IMITATIONS and COUNTERFEITS
THE PAIN KILLER Is almost certain cure for *CHOLERA*, and has, without doubt, been more successful in curing this terrible disease, than any other known remedy, or even the most Eminent or Skilful Physicians. In India, Africa, and China, where this dreadful disease is ever more or less prevalent, the *PAIN KILLER* is considered, by the natives, as well as European residents in those climates, *A SURE REMEDY.*
THE PAIN KILLER—each Bottle is wrapped with full directions for its use.
THE PAIN KILLER is sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Family Medicines.

Perry Davis & Son,
Proprietors,
74 High Street, Providence, R. I.
380 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Canada East.
17 Southampton Row, London, Eng.

Allen's Lung Balsam!

THE REMEDY FOR CURING
Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup,
Diseases of the Throat,
Bronchitis, Pains and Oppression of the Chest or Lungs, Difficult Breathing, and all the Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Its action is expectorant, alternate, sudorific, sedative, diaphoretic, and diuretic, which renders it one of the most valuable remedies known for curing diseases of the lungs. It excites expectoration, and causes the lungs to throw off the phlegm or mucus; changes the
Secretions and Purifies the Blood,
heals the irritated parts; gives strength to the digestive organs; brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole system. Such is the immediate and satisfactory effect, that it is warranted to break up the most distressing cough in a few hours' time, if not of too long standing. It is warranted to give entire satisfaction, even in the *most confirmed cases of consumption!* It is warranted not to produce costiveness (which is the case with most remedies) or affect the head, as it contains no Opium in any form. It is warranted to be
Perfectly Harmless
to the most delicate child, although it is an active and powerful remedy for restoring the system. There is no real necessity for so many deaths by consumption, when
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
will prevent it, if only taken in time.

We copy the following interesting letter from Dr. Harris to the Middlebury, Vt., *Register:*

MR. EDITOR: It is only to subserve the interests of humanity that I request a short space in your valuable paper, to inform the public what Allen's Lung Balsam is sure to do. Two years ago I was attacked with a severe cold; it settled in my throat, which so affected the organs of speech that I could not speak aloud for nearly six weeks. I got through the winter coughing nights almost incessantly, with cold night-sweats, with increased irritation which extended into the Bronchial tubes and which kept me coughing all summer. I was at Shoreham on a professional visit the past October, when the "good Samaritan" came along introducing Allen's Lung Balsam into New England. I procured a bottle and took it according to directions and found immediate relief. I have now taken two bottles, which has entirely cured me. For the last two years or during the time of my affliction I was in a state of constipation which the Balsam has most effectually regulated. No family should be without this valuable medicine. I see by the Western papers that the physicians of Cincinnati (where the medicine is manufactured) are introducing it into their practice, and I have no doubt it will soon become a classical remedial agent for the cure of all diseases of the throat, Bronchial tubes, and the lungs.

NATHANIEL HARRIS, M. D., Dentist.
Middlebury, Vt., Nov. 16, 1866.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM,
The great remedy for the cure of
Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs,
The result of its use is a proof of its great value. The extraordinary healing properties of this remedy are experienced by all those who have used it. Their testimony will be found in a pamphlet, which can be had of the agents where the medicine is for sale.

Coughs and Colds,
however distressing, are broken up in an incredibly short time, by causing a specific influence on the lungs, so that the matter and phlegm are easily expectorated.

Allen's Lung Balsam
contains no Opium in any form. It is perfectly harmless for the most delicate child. It is everywhere in good demand and gives good satisfaction.

Read the Following:
Stanley & Skinner, Chippewa Falls, Wis., write: "We have just had a call for Allen's Lung Balsam, and find we are entirely out. We wish you would send a good supply, as it is getting to be one of the necessary institutions of the country. It sells well, and gives entire satisfaction to those using it."

Voice from Connecticut.
P. L. Allen, a well-known Druggist, at New London, Conn., writes us that Allen's Lung Balsam is favorably received by those afflicted with
Coughs or Lung Disease.
He says: "I have retailed nearly four dozen bottles over my counter, and it has given good satisfaction."
☞ It is a good remedy. Try it.
Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

JOHN TAYLOR & Co.,
Importers and Dealers in
ASSAYERS' MATERIALS,
Druggists' Glassware and Sundries,
PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCKS, Etc,
512 and 514 Washington Street,
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MANUFACTURER OF
Patterns and Models.
(Over W. T. Garratt's Brass Foundry.)
S. E. Cor. Mission and Fremont Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

F. E. WEYGANT,

HAVING SOLD HIS ENTIRE INTEREST IN THE Tremont House, Jackson street, is now prepared to devote his whole attention to his patrons at the well known

"INTERNATIONAL,"

Jackson Street, above Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO.

This House has lately had extensive additions, and a thorough renovation, including new beds, which makes it one of the largest (AND BEING CONDUCTED ON TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES) the most quiet and best appointed Hotel on the Pacific Coast.

BARBER SHOP AND BATH HOUSE ATTACHED TO THE HOTEL.

Persons arriving on Boats or Cars will always find the INTERNATIONAL COACH in readiness to convey them to the House, Free of Charge. mar6



THE peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses, and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all druggists every where.

CRANE & BRIGHAM,
SAN FRANCISCO,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Farm and Garden.

Spring.

O, come, thou fair Queen,
With thy carpet of green,
And thy robes of gay sheen,
Bright Spring of the year!

Like some fair water sprite,
With thy flowers so bright,
And thy warm sun light,
Our sad waiting to cheer.

King winter is dying,
The wild wind is sighing,
The spring rain is sobbing,
A liquid refrain.

Clouds sail the blue sky,
Southward the birds fly,
And hearts of all sigh
With gladness again.

The Farm as a Home.

There is one feeling about the ownership of land, espcially of a farm, which gives us a great deal of pleasure and confidence. It is not merely a pride of owning so many acres of land, or possessing a certain number of cattle and horses, but the fact that we *own a home;* that it is ours to enjoy and possess, to improve and cultivate, and at last to hand down as an inheritance to our children. This is one of the great heart pleasures of most farmers; and although they may not give expression to it, it is ever uppermost in their thoughts.

How dear to thousands of hearts are the "farm homesteads," to be found in all portions of our country. They are hallowed, perhaps, as our birth place; as the spots where we passed our boyhood, or girlhood; the fields, the orchards, the brooks are all identified with the pleasures of early life. And those pleasures were the sweetest we ever enjoyed. Alas? and we shall never witness their return, nor any joys nor pleasures that will be half so dear to us. There is the old farm house! It may be unpainted, unsightly in architecture, its appearance neglected, and perhaps it is in the posession of strangers. And there are the fields which we have mowed, plowed, sown and planted year after year. Every part of the old farm has been trodden by our feet, and every acre improved by our hands. There, too, is the great barn so often filled with fragrant hay and golden grain, from which we used to hear the "thud" of of flails, and merry voices of husking frolics.

How many thousands of people, who never owned farms, have concluded to purchase one at the evening of life. What for?—not because they preferred hard labor, nor that they desired a change of life merely for its novelty. The idea is that they want a home; a rural property with which they can be identified; a strong hold and refuge against the tide of misfortune; a business that is not dependent upon the whims and caprices of others, nor subject to the general fluctuations, disasters and shipreck of trade. It is the stability, safety and independence of landed estate that makes us fly to the farm, rather than continue in business that is perhaps more profitable, but is subject to greater vicisitudes, anxieties and perils.

As a relief from mental labor, from professional cares, commercial losses, and often from domestic afflictions, how many men find a refuge on a farm. If the mind is shattered by excessive mental employment, or broken down by misfortune, or some great sorrow, there is balm, consolation, and often permanent cure in the pursuit of agriculture and its kindred arts. This is not a mystery, but a great medical fact. The change of occupation has its influence; physical labor supplants intellectual drudgery; the care of domestic animals opens a new fountain of sympathy; the air and sunshine reinvigorate health; and the fact that you own, posess, and have full dominion over the hills and valleys, the herds and flocks, the buildings, and the soil on which they stand, gives you a feeling of superiority, confidence and independence.

A writer whose heart was about as warm as ours, who had great love for the farm-life, and appreciated *the farm as a home,* expressed himself as follows: "When I come within sight of my farm after having been away, a pleasant sensation rises within me that no other feeling can equal. I am at home—on my own land. There are my acres, which the combined power of the country has guaranteed to me. It is mine, and my heirs for ever. Here is security. If there is any thing stable in the world, this is it. My fireside is therefore built upon a firm foundation. I and my children are safe. We are not intruded upon; no one has a right to do this; the strong arm of the law is ever ready to defend us. Here I have my worship undisturbed; I attend to my concerns unmolested. In a word, I am at home."

Age of Animals.

The average age of cats is 15 years; of squirrels and hares, 7 or 8 years; of rabbits, 7; a bear rarely exceeds 20 years; a dog lives 20 years; a wolf, 20; a fox, 14 to 16; lions are long lived, the one known by the name of Pompey lived 70 years; elephants have been kdown, it is asserted, to live to the great age of 400 years. When Alexander the Great had conquered Porus, King of India, he took a great elephant, which had fought very valiantly for the king, and named him Ajax, dedicated him to the sun, and let him go with this inscription; "Alexander, the son of Jupiter, dedicated Ajax to the sun." The elephant was found with this inscription 350 years after. Pigs have been known to live to the age of 20, and the rhinoceros to 20; a horse has been known to live to the age of 62, but average 25 and 30; camels sometimes live to the age of 100; stags are very long lived: sheep seldom exceed the age of 10; cows live about 15 years. Cuvier considers it probable that whales sometimes live 1,000 years; the dolphin and porpoise attain the age of 30; an eagle died at Vienna at the age of 104; ravens frequently reach the age of 100; swans have been known to live 300 years. Mr. Malerton has the skeleton of a swan that attained the age of 200 years. Pelicans are long-lived; a tortoise has been known to live 107 years.

How to Cut up a Hog's Head.—A correspondent of *The Germantown Telegraph* says, "I do it in this way: "I lay it on its side and take off the jowl, or lower jaw; I then saw down across the face just above the eyes, but careful to run into the eye-sockets, and on through, leaving the eye balls with the snout end, so that there is no further trouble with gouging the eyes out of the face piece; then without further separating of the parts, starting between the ears, saw up and downwards, not caring to extend further down towards the snout than to the sawmark across the face, but clean through at the other end. Now, having done with the ears for handles, I cut them off, then take out the brains for pickling, skin the snout, and take off the flesh for scapple, snd throw the nasal organs away. The faces are to be corned. I use a saw, but never an ax, in cutting up a hog; consequently the meat is clear of splinters and chips of bones. In "chining a hog" to cool, I saw down the ribs, instead of hacking them with a hatchet. A small-sized hog hook flattened, answers very well for taking off the hoofs and toe nails of a porker, or you may use a pair of pincers."

Spaying Cows.—Wm. P. Strong, of Keithsburg, Ill., writes to the *Rural New Yorker:*—"I have been in the habit of having cows and heifers spayed for fattening for several years. I had a cow spayed which was giving milk; the the operation was performed in the fall, and she had given milk all summer, having had a calf early in the spring. After she was spayed we milked her for fifteen or sixteen months, then turned her dry on account of kicking habits. The winter after the operation she was stabled and well fed, and gave a good supply of milk, and during the next summer she came up to a full flow of milk and continued to give a full mess of milk until I commenced to dry her up. I am satisfied from my experience with this animal that if a cow is spayed when in full milk, and well cared for thereafter, she will give milk for years. If I kept cows for milk only, I should give it a further trial, but as I keep cows to raise calves rather than for milk it is not my interest to do so. The operation is not at all dangerous, as we have been in the habit of having more or less operated on almost every year for several years, and have never lost but one."

Flour Making.—The question, how much wheat does it take to make a barrel of flour, is often asked and the answer is of a general character, "five bushels are allowed." At the anual Fair of the Dubuque county (Iowa) Agricultural Society in 1867, a premium of three dollars was offered for the best barrel of flour made from winter wheat, and also the same made from spring wheat. A firm entered one barrel each, accompanied with the statement that sixteen bushels of winter wheat yielded three barrels and one hundred and three pounds of flour—at the rate of four bushels and fifteen pounds of wheat to the barrel. Of spring wheat, fifty bushels yielded eleven barrels of flour, being four bushels and thirty-two pounds to the barrel. The wheat was a fair quality and no more.—*Ex.*

Protection to Roofs.—Shingled roofs soon acquire a furze, which, operating as a dam in wet weather, retains the water and causes the shingles to rot early; and when dry it is like tinder, on which a spark falling from the chimney will suddenly set the roof on fire. To guard against both these liabilities, take an opportunity just before a rain, to sprinkle a coating of air-slacked lime all over the surface of the roof. The rain and lime will remove the furze, making the surface clean and smooth, and the lime-water penetrating the shingle will preserve the wood for many years if the practice is occasionally renewed.—*Ex.*

Croup Cured by Sulphur.—The *Medical Gazette*, of Paris, states that M. Langauterie, of Paris, after observing the effect of sulphur on the oidium of grapevines, was led to administer it in several cases of croup. He mixes a teaspoonful in a glass of water, and gives a teaspoonful of this mixture every hour. The effect is wonderful. The disease is cured in two days, the only symptom remaining being a cough arising from the presence of loose pieces of false membrane in the trachea. M. L. says he has followed this plan in seven cases, all being severe, especially the last, in which the child was cyanotic, with protnded rolling eyes and noisy respiration.

Darkness Favorable to Fattening.—It is a fact, says *The Mark Lane Express*, that all animals fatten faster in dimly-lighted places than in the full light of day. This is well known in respect to fowls. From experiments made with sheep, conclusions have been reached, that in a dark shed, well ventilated and properly warm, they will make the most mutton from a given amount of food. But dark stables are not good for horses, or breeding stock of any kind. Fat is not with such the most important object in view.

Clean out the Barn Yards.—*The Prairie Farmer* well says, if it is too dry to plow, dig ditches, set fence posts, &c., clean out the yards about the barns and sheds. If the manuré is not wanted this fall, mix all kinds together in a compost heap, and all sorts of refuse matter, muck, &c.; keep moist and stir occaisonally to keep from burning. A coating of plaster over the surface will absorb the escaping gasses. Make the heaps compact. Not only will the manure be fit saved in this way, but the yards will be for the habitation of the domestic animals when the rains set in, if you would have them thrive, and at the same time consume a less amount of food.

J. C. SPENCER'S
FRAGRANT
SAPOINE



FOR CLEANSING, WHITENING & PRESERVING THE
TEETH.

THIS DELIGHTFUL COMPOUND, so highly and delicately flavored by its own ingredients, is a most elegant Toilet Article, the most pleasant and convenient dentrifice in use.

It CLEANSES, WHITENS, and PRESERVES the Teeth, prevents aching and arrests decay, removes tartar, scurf, acid accumulations, and all offensive substances from them. It prevents ulceration and strengthens the gums; induces a healthy action and consequent firmness and brightness of color; imparts a delightful and refreshing feeling to the mouth, corrects disagreeable odors arising from decayed teeth, use of tobacco, bilious or acid stomachs, making it really such a Toilet Luxury as to insure its daily use by both children and adults, a practice so essential for the preservation of the teeth and health of the gums.

SAPOINE is an invaluable agent in sickness, particularly in cases of Fever or languishing illness. A few drops added to a little water and agitated well in the mouth will remove the feverish coatings, bad taste and dryness, leaving the mouth cool and refreshed for a number of hours, which can be repeated as often as necessary.

Sold by all Druggists on the Pacific Coast.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Drug Importers of San Francisco and Sacramento.

R. H. McDONALD & Co.
DRUGGISTS
AGENTS FOR
J. WALKER'S
VEGETABLE RENOVATING
VINEGAR BITTERS.

A NEW AND GREAT DISCOVERY!

A Certain Cure for all Diseases to which the Human Family are Subject, if taken in time.

MR. WALKER WISHES TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that he has found a certain cure in the Vegetable Kingdom, in his travels among the Indians, for every disease that the human family is subject to, without the aid of calomel or any other mineral medicines. It is an infallible remedy for every disease, either for man, woman or child—and especially women. It is a perfect renovator of the system, by carrying off every particle of poisonous matter, wherein the old are made young, and the pale and sallow will become fresh and vigorous.

No family should be without them. $100 will be given for an Incurable case, where the Lungs are not too far gone or the bones are not destroyed by Minerals and other ways. Let no one despair, for it has cured hundreds after their physicians had given them up.

JOSEPH WALKER, Proprietor.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., General Agents,
Corner of Pine and Sansome Streets.
San Francisco, Cal.

SAFETY FRICTION MATCHES.

We are Wholesale Agents for the San Francisco Precussion Match Company. They are warranted to ignite in all climates, and are put up in wood, paper and tin cases and convenient packages, for the use of families, saloons, hotels, parlor and pocket matches. Dealers will find it to their interest to purchase these matches.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists, San Francisco.

DUTTON & McEWEN,
DEALERS IN
HAY AND GRAIN,
PIER NUMBER SEVEN
Stewart Street, near Mission,
San Francisco, Cal.
HENRY DUTTON, JR., }
B. McEWEN. } jan16tf

WILLIAM TRUMBULL,
MANUFACTURER OF
SADDLES AND HARNESS.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT MADE FROM BEST MAterials constantly on hand. Manufacturing and repairing done promptly and neatly, on reasonable terms. Country trade respectfully solicited.

Northwest corner of Davis and Commercial streets, San Francisco, Cal. ap24-tf

C. F. HAYWARD,
(Late of Main & Winchester,)
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
HARNESS AND SADDLERY,
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Jobbing and Retail
GROCERS,
Corner of Front and Jackson Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Families,
Mills, Ships,
and Farmers
Supplied, and Goods delivered to all Parts of the City.

THE BUCKEYE.



The Best Harvester in the World!

WALTER N. HAWLEY & CO.
No. 108 and 110 FRONT STREET,
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Sole Agents on the Pacific Coast for the Celebrated
BUCKEYE MOWER & REAPER
Which is considered the Premium Machine for both MOWING AND REAPING, and is far in advance of all others, having obtained the Gold Medal at the State Fair in New York.
We have two sizes of MOWERS and two sizes of REAPERS.
ALSO,
BUCKEYE SELF RAKING REAPER.
The RAKE has been thoroughly tested at the East, and pronounced a decided success, and we will warrant them to the fullest extent.
Manufacturers' Agents for the Celebrated
Sweepstakes Threshers,
Made by C. AULTMAN & CO., Canton, Ohio.
Also, Genuine
HAINES' HEADERS,
manufactured at Pekin, Illinois, with important improvements for the California market.
ALSO,
McCormick's Hand-Raking Reapers,
McCormick's Self-Raking Reapers,
AND
Easterly & Ball's Reapers,
Header Wagons,
and a full assortment of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
of all kinds, and a complete stock of
HARDWARE.
WALTER N. HAWLEY & CO.
No. 108 and 110 Front Street,
(Between California and Pine) SAN FRANCISCO.

JAS. LINFORTH. E. B. RAIL. F. D. KELLOGG.
LINFORTH, KELLOGG & RAIL,
SUCCESSORS TO L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN
HARDWARE,
Agricultural Implements,
AND MINING TOOLS,
Nos. 3 and 5 Front Street, near Market,
SAN FRANCISCO.

AVERY'S
GREAT
NATIONAL PUMP
AND WELL.



This Well is formed by driving metallic tubes into the ground until water is reached. The valves are then dropped down the pipe, then the pipe is raised six inches to allow free ingress of water. The Pump is now ready to work. For the first thirty strokes we draw up earth, etc., till a vacuum is formed, which makes the Well.

THIS PUMP HAS PROVED ITSELF TO BE THE greatest invention of the age. Designed for DEEP WELLS, it will RAISE WATER (500) FIVE HUNDRED FEET; can sink a well thirty or forty feet in (60) sixty minutes.

State, County and Town Rights for Sale.

Pumps furnished at moderate prices by
S. P. ROBERTS,
Agent for California and Nevada,
At Farnsworth & Milne, Plumbers.
dec19-3m 318 Pine St., San Francisco.

EUREKA SOAP.

THIS SOAP IS WHITE AND HARD, AND HAS double the amount of washing qualities that are found in any other Soap; therefore, it is the most economical Soap in use. It is superior for washing FLANNELS, CAMBRICS, SILKS, etc., and to remove INK AND ALL FRUIT STAINS.

ALSO,
EUREKA IMPROVED
WASHING POWDERS,
superior to any other manufactured, as they are made from Scented Soap.
SOLD BY JOBBERS AND GROCERS.
Office Eureka Soap Co., 207 Sacramento St.,
au15-3m SAN FRANCISCO.



JOHN G. HODGE & CO.,
329 & 331 Sansome St., Cor. Sacramento,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Stationery,
BLANK BOOKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WRAPPING PAPER,
PAPER BAGS, ETC.
Prompt attention given to Orders from the Country. Banks, Insurance Offices and Counting Houses supplied.
Blank Books Made to Order.

IMPORTANT TO
Milkmen,
Dairymen, and
Stock-Raisers.

FLAX SEED OIL CAKE MEAL!!

San Francisco, October, 1867.

We are now prepared to furnish, in large or small quantities, Flax Seed Oil Cake Meal, and we beg to call your attention to its value as an article of feed for Milch Cows, Beef Cattle, Horses, Mules, and Sheep. Its effect on Milch Cows is to very greatly increase the yield and richness of milk—also improving it for any purpose for which milk is used, making it invaluable for Dairymen.

For Beef Cattle, it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy, and of much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed, and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

For Horses, a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled, or injured by overdriving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves, or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness, evenness, and glossiness of the hair.

For Sheep, there is no article of feed known that produces such fine mutton, or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

All animals partake of it with great avidity. It is particularly valuable for Milch Cows at the time of, as well as before and after, calving. A suitable quantity for Milch Cows, at this commencement, is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone, or mixed with any other food, generally mixed with the mash of bran, slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It will improve it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool-growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of great value, and producing results eminently satisfactory.

At present price, ($30 per ton) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $42 per ton, gold, and $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven, for a long time, to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being equal to three tons of bran.

All orders will receive prompt attention. Address

PACIFIC LINSEED OIL
AND LEAD WORKS,
Care of L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,
nov21-2m SAN FRANCISCO.

GEORGE F. SILVESTER,
SEEDSMAN,
Importer and Dealer in all kinds of
Vegetable, Flower, Field, Fruit, and
Tree Seeds, Garden Tools,
Plants, Trees,
Etc., Etc.
NO. 317 WASHINGTON STREET,
Between Battery and Front, SAN FRANCISCO.

KELSEY'S NURSERIES,
IN OAKLAND.

THESE LONG ESTABLISHED NURSERIES ARE fully stocked for the present planting season of
APPLES, PEARS, PLUMS, CHERRIES,
APRICOTS, NECTARINES, ALMONDS,
FIGS, GRAPES, RASPBERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES,
CURRANTS, STRAWBERRIES,
RHEUBARB, ASPARAGUS, ETC.
ALSO,
Shade and Ornamental Trees.
My assortment cannot be excelled.
W. F. KELSEY.
Oakland, Jan. 3d, 1868.

PACIFIC IRON WORKS
FIRST STREET,
San Francisco, January 1, 1865.

At the above long-established Works, we continue to Manufacture
STATIONARY AND MARINE
STEAM ENGINES,
Quartz, Flour, and Saw Mill Work,
Pumping and Hoisting Machinery,
VARNEY'S, WHEELER'S and other kinds
—OF—
Amalgamating Pans,
STEAM BOILERS, WATER PIPE
And other similar work.
Exclusive Manufacturers of the Celebrated
BRYAN BATTERY,
AND
GREEN'S PATENT STEAM ENGINE.
Particular attention is invited to this Engine, which, as a FUEL SAVER, is superior to any other manufactured in the United States.
Within the last twelve months we have added very largely to our former very liberal facilities for turning out the best description of work, with dispatch. Our prices will be as low as they can possibly be made consistently with our purpose to allow none but first-class work to leave our establishment.
jan5-tf GODDARD & CO.

W. H. HOWLAND. H. B. ANGELL. E. T. KING. CYRUS PALMER.
Miners' Foundry and Machine Works,
285 and 289 First Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
HORIZONTAL
High Pressue Steam Engines,
Constructed on the most approved principle for the economization of fuel.
BOILERS of all kinds, made of the best Iron.
STEAMBOAT, Locomotive, Traction, Hoisting, Agricultural and Pumping ENGINES.
WATER WHEELS, Breast or Overshot, Center Discharge Jonval Turbine, Tangential Turbine, and other descriptions.
QUARTZ MILLS of five Stamps and upwards, carefully designed, plans made, and the machinery built to correspond. PROSPECTING BATTERY of two stamps, with iron frame, which can be easily transported from place to place. MORTARS, high, low, or in sections. Stamp Shoes and Dies of the best white Iron. Stamp Heads, Gibbed Tappets, Cams, of the best form. Wood Pulleys, Guide Boxes, Screens of the best Russian Iron.
GRINDERS AND AMALGAMATORS, Combination, Wheeler's, Wheeler & Randall's, Hepburn & Peterson's, and Hopkins'. SEPARATORS, Concentrators, Retorts, Ingot Molds, Roasting Furnace Mountings, Arastra Gearing, Hydraulic Hose, and Distributors.
MINING MACHINERY.—Hoisting Engines, with Friction or Spur Gear, for Hemp or Wire Rope; Pit Head Pulleys: Safety Hooks and Cages.
CORNISH, and other PUMPS; Pump Mountings.
SUGAR MACHINERY.—Horizontal Sugar Mills, for Steam, Water, or Cattle Power, with or without Cane and Trash Carriers and Liquor Pumps; Steam Clarifiers; Evaporating Pans, Blow Ups, etc., etc.
WOOD CUTTING and SAWING MACHINERY, every description, for all purposes.
FLOUR MILL MACHINERY, with all the latest improvements.
Petroleum Retorts, Oil Well Boring Machinery, Paper Mills, Powder Mills, Pile Drivers, Rice, Malt, and Bark Mills. Horse Powers, Ship Castings, Architectural and Agricultural Castings, Spur and Bevel Gears, Belt Pulleys Car Wheels, Sheave Wheels, Shafting and Boxes.
PLANS and ESTIMATES for every description of Machinery on application.
Illustrated Circular, for 1866, sent free on application.
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UNION IRON WORKS,
CORNER OF
First and Mission Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Founded in 1849.
These Works embrace IRON and BRASS FOUNDRY MACHINE SHOP, BOILER SHOP, BLACKSMITH SHOP, PATTERN SHOP, PATTERN ROOM, DRAWING ROOM, MINERAL CABINET, and REDUCTION and AMALGAMATING WORKS.
Owing to their superior facilities, these Works are enabled to furnish, at short notice, all kinds of Machinery, Heavy Forgings, Boilers, Marine Work, Stationary Work, LOCOMOTIVES, (made a specialty) and all kinds of Rail road Fittings; Quartz Mills and Quartz Machinery of best and latest improved patterns; Hoisting and Pumping Machinery, Hydraulic Machinery, Booth's Hydraulic Distributors, (the best and cheapest in use) Wheeler & Randall's Excelsior Pans, Wheeler's (flat bottom) Pans, Belding's Pans, Wheeler & Randall's Settlers, Belding's Settlers, Fountain Settlers, Standard Settlers, Hendy's Concentrators, and Wheeler & Randall's Concentrators.
ORES WORKED FREE OF CHARGE.
Plans of Machinery furnished and advice given in Civil and Mechanical Engineering.
H. J. BOOTH & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
H. J. Booth.
Geo. W. Prescott,
Irving M. Scott.
feb14

PACIFIC BARREL AND KEG FACTORY.



HAVING NOW IN OPERATION EXTENsive and improved machinery for the manufacture of Barrels and Kegs, are prepared to contract at low rates for supplies of such stock as may be required.
Will also contract for STAVE TIMBER of different kinds, delivered here or at any shipping point in the interior or upon the coast.
Orders and communications to be addressed to
FLINT, PEABODY & CO.,
Agents Pacific Barrel and Keg Company,
408 California street.

J. BOOMS LEWIS. J. M. NEVILLE.
BAGS AND BAGGING MATERIALS
ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY
LEWIS & NEVILLE,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FLOUR BAGS, Hand and Machine Sewed.
GRAIN BAGS, Hand and Machine Sewed—all sizes.
Ore, Bean, Wool, Coffee, Sugar, Spice, Salt, Mail and SEAMLESS BAGS.
TENTS, AWNINGS, CEILINGS, Wagon and Buggy Covers, on hand and made to order.
BURLAPS, HESSIANS, Cream Linens, and Osnaburgs, in lots to suit.
Clay Street Bag Factory, 113 Clay Street
oct24-6m SAN FRANCISCO.

THE PACIFIC.

From the Commercial Herald and Market Review.

Commercial Intelligence.

The past winter, although exceedingly severe, has left the State in a most prosperous and hopeful condition. The growing crops never gave fairer promise of large returns, except in some of the bottom lands, where the excessive rains have damaged them to some extent: but a much greater breadth of land has been seeded in the higher grounds and upon the hillsides, in all of which places the prospect could scarcely be improved upon. Unless some untoward and unexpected disaster occurs, the yield of all kinds of cereals for 1868 will be much the largest ever gathered in this State. Other crops, such as the vineyards, etc., etc., are likewise most promising, while there are positive indications that the beet-root interest will soon have an opportunity to show practical results. Pasturage will doubtless be excellent and in great abundance all over the State, greatly improving the condition of stock raisers, dairymen and sheep raisers; a very decided improvement in the way of facilities for farmers and miners is the establishment of banks, and savings and loan institutions in the interior towns. Farmers and others, residing away from San Francisco, have been subjected to many difficulties when they required the assistance of ready money to carry on their operations, simply because they were not known to our moneyed men, who had no opportunities for arriving at an exact knowledge of the applicant's solvency. The case is different with country bankers, who are intimately acquainted with the condition and prospects of their customers, and ready at all times to accept or reject applications. Added to this, the cost of travel to this city, and maintenance while here waiting for reply, is now avoided, and not unfrequently tended to embarrass small borrowers.

epositors will also find, in their immediate neighborhood, all the facilities which the commercial metropolis could offer. Money, for years past, has been poured into the San Francisco receptacles as if it could only be used advantageously in this city. This was a great mistake, but one which still continues to a very considerable extent. There is already more cash here than can be profitably employed in legitimate business; and, unless the flow is moderated, rates of interest must necessarily take a downward tendency. We do not think such a result to be regretted, but it is better for all classes for money to be more generally distributed, for such diffusion would result in opening up many new and important branches of business, and enlarging the field of those already in operation.

In regard to the growing cereal crops, it is now estimated that from 20 to 40 per cent. more land will be sown to grain in this State the present year, than was planted in 1867. To state the additional breadth at 25 per cent. would probably come nearer the actual increase, which, with the present improved prospect as regards yield, would make the disparity in favor of 1868 equivalent to eight or ten per cent. more. The breadth of land sown to Wheat last year, though much greater than that devoted to Barley and Oats, is likely to be still more out of proportion the present year, as the high price of that cereal has, thus far, led our farmers to plant it more exclusively; wherefore the product of this grain promises to be immense on the incoming harvest. The Wheat crop of 1867 amounted to upwards of fourteen millions of bushels. To this, if the season prove favorable, may be added, say 35 per cent. for enlargement of land sown and superior promise this year, giving, as the probable yield of the latter, nineteen million bushels. With a crop so enormous, prices may, possibly rule low after the next harvest, should events confirm these calculations, and no considerable foreign demand for this article arise in the meantime. In view of this fact, it might be well for such of our farmers as have not yet completed their sowing, to plant Barley, Oats, or other cereals, instead of Wheat; as these will be very likely, before the end of the year, to command better prices than that grain, besides being, as a general thing, more certain of a crop. Oats, if cut green, make superior hay; and would, no doubt, were it not too distant from a market, pay well to be planted for that purpose. Besides, our farmers would find it greatly to their advantage to make more of this article for their own use. A little fed to cattle, and even sheep, immediately after the earlier winter rains, preserves their strength and prevent that extreme emaciation, from which they recover only after weeks, or perhaps months of feeding. In this connection the culture of green crops is also worthy the attention of the farmer, as promising, under the circumstances, to be worth more to him than a crop of Wheat. At all events it may be well to consider what is to be done with this grain, should it be produced in excess of prospective demand, while other equally useful cereals and feed stuffs are neglected. From all parts of the State, or at least from all the great grain raising districts, where alone the planting is well advanced, the accounts of growing crops are not only favorable, but highly flattering. While we write, the weather is extremely propitious, and with no more than the usual rainfall from this until the latter part of April, an immense yield of wheat may be considered as assured from this State.

The following is a statement of the Receipts of Domestic Produce in this market for the seven days ending April 3d, and the total for the past three years, from July 1st to the corresponding date each year.

ARTICLES OF PRODUCE.	March 16th, 1868 to April 3d, '68.	July 1st, 1867, to April 3d, '68.	July 1st, 1866, to April 6th, '67.	July 1st, 1865, to April 7th, '66.
Flour, qr sks	5,442	912,355	839,306	539,655
Wheat, sks	20,036	4,723,489	4,472,533	1,842,072
Barley, sks	9,313	492,423	348,979	306,421
Oats, sks	1,636	201,807	298,813	305,462
Potatoes, sks	17,961	1,011,181	443,997	423,723
Corn, sks	2,008	21,506	16,995	21,591
Rye, sks	50	3,962	5,276	2,609
Buckwheat, sks	....	2,423	1,808	1,582
Beans, sks	1,188	38,698	30,986	41 0 9
Bran, sks	463	45,144	55,746	52,709
Hay, bales	6,475	211,872	174,970	196,642

The following table shows the quantity and destination of our exports of Flour, Wheat, Barley and Oats during the past three months:

To	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, 100 lb sks.	Barley, 100 lb sks.	Oats, 100 lb sks
New York, etc	40,029	72,850	14,331	....
Great Britain	25,332	806,210	....	259
China	12,271	4,000	203	16
Japan	2,234	....	94	650
Hawaiian Islands	3,836	....	....	....
British Columbia	412	215	1,882	....
Mexico	6,491	....	282	7
Australia, etc	2,939	....	....	....
Rio Janeiro	7,000	....	....	....
Other Countries	11,622	8,772	646	109
Totals	113,161	892,047	17,398	1,081

Herewith are the totals of the same for the first three months of the passing harvest year:

To	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, 100 lb sks.	Barley, 100 lb sks.	Oats, 100 lb sks.
New York	97,709	311,956	14,331	....
Great Britain	33,518	3,139,992	....	....
China	63,876	15,420	560	489
Japan	2,672	....	106	1,119
Hawaiian Islands	7,302	....	30	1,745
British Columbia	2,220	1,237	4,961	256
Mexico	7,979	4	356	94
Australia, etc	3,944	....	....	....
Rio Janeiro	9,000	....	....	....
Other Countries	82,034	67,897	2,041	594
Totals	311,344	3,536,066	22,085	4,297

The following is the report of the Produce Exchange of the stocks of Flour, Wheat, Barley and Oats on hand April 1st, and is probably a near approximation to the truth:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bags.	Barley, bags.	Oats, bags.
City	34,820	46,850	50,576	22,550
State	13,250	311,652	226,309	35,300
Totals	48,070	358,502	276,885	57,850

During the first nine months of the present harvest year, we have received from the interior of the State, in round numbers, the equivalent of 5,700,000 centals of Wheat, as against 5,100,000 for the corresponding period the year previous, and have exported in same time—we refer to both Flour and Wheat—the equivalent of 4,500,000 centals, as against 3,700,000 the previous year. In the absence of any reliable data as to the actual stock of breadstuff yet remaining in the State, we remark that there is considerable surplus yet to go forward seeking a market. There are now several vessels in port loading both Flour and Wheat to Liverpool, New York and elsewhere, and yet it seems that these are not sufficient to brase up the market. On the contrary, prices of Flour have fallen from the highest rates of the season about a dollar per barrel, and Wheat twenty-five cents per 100 pounds. A portion of that now going forward to Great Britain is upon owners' account. We are likewise credibly informed that strong inducements are held out to Wheat holders to ship off their surplus in order to relieve the market. Liberal cash advances are offered if consigned to their English correspondents, and interest charged at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. We are inclined to the belief that several other vessels loaded with Flour and Wheat will yet be dispatched to the Atlantic prior to the next harvest, independent of considerable supplies of Extra Flour to go forward to New York and Boston via Panama, per steamer. Flour receipts from Oregon have been interrupted during the week, owing to disasters at sea to the Ajax and the Continental, both steamers having been temporarily disabled and their regular trips interrupted, much to the annoyance of our Northern neighbors.

Since the above was placed in type, the Ajax has arrived with a cargo consisting of 23,935 quarter sacks Flour, 2,654 sacks Wheat, 3,829 boxes of Fruit, etc., etc., besides $62,000 Treasure.

The shipments of Breadstuffs from this port, for the first nine months of the passing harvest year, compare as follows with those of the same period of its predecessor: To New York we sent 26,264 bbls of Flour more than in 1867, and 291,092 less of centals of Wheat; to Great Britain, 10,812 bbls less of Flour, and 1,230,452 more centals of Wheat; to China, 8,850 more barrels of Flour, and 57,626 centals less of Wheat; Japan has taken 1,264 barrels of Flour more—no Wheat has been shipped to that country. The South American ports of Rio, Pernambuco, and some others have been added to the list of our customers since this time last year. They have consumed about 12,000 bbls of Flour. The total of exports of Breadstuffs for the first nine months of the passing harvest year, compare with those of a like period of 1867 as follows: We have shipped 17,000 more bbls of Flour; 719,632 more centals of Wheat; 68,539 centals less of Barley; and 79,454 centals less of Oats. As more attention was bestowed upon the raising of Wheat than Barley or Oats, the two last named crops were short, and prices ruled remarkably high. Our receipts of Breadstuffs for the period under review, compare with those of like period in 1867, as follows: Of Wheat, we have received 107,348 centals more; of Flour, 91,628 quarter sacks more; of Barley, 71,248 centals less, and of Oats, 58,949 sacks less.

Our exports of breadstuffs during the first quarter of the current year do not compare favorably with the exports of the first quarter of 1867. We note a falling off of 170,779 centals of Wheat to New York, and 94,022 to ports in the United Kingdom. Our shipments of Wheat to China have been 43,939 centals less than for a like period last year. The difference in the gross amount of the Wheat exports between the first quarter of 1868 and the first of 1867 is 312,419 centals in favor of last year. Of Flour we have sent 18,914 barrels less than at this time in 1867. But a reference to the table for the first nine months of the harvest year will account for this difference, satisfactorily proving that we have taken time by the forelock and hurried off the yield of our last harvest much in advance of the time its predecessor was sent to market. This result is due to the pressing demand which existed in Europe, the Atlantic cities, and other markets. The bulk of the passing harvest was moved in the last quarter of 1867, and the remarkably high prices asked by farmers for the remainder shut down exportation, and paralyzed any further movements for some time. About the middle of February a slight reaction took place. Grain receipts from the interior were on a much more extended scale, and toward the close of that month shipments were resumed with considerable vigor, and large quantities were reported as still to come forward. The excessive rains completely closed connection with the interior, except to such portions as were accessible by steamer or rail, and as a consequence, supplies fell off, and shipment declined. This state of affairs continued till the close of March, at which period several vessels left port in ballast to seek charters elsewhere. The stock of Wheat on hand at that period was estimated at 500,000 centals, of which at least 250,000 could be spared for exportation. Large quantities of Flour and Wheat were also pouring upon us from Oregon, which State had been hermetically sealed with ice during a portion of the winter; but resumed her exportations so soon as the embargo was removed.

Our shipments of Barley for the first quarter of 1868 exceed those for the same period of 1867 by 7,386 centals, New York being the principal customer, while last year that city took none, the bulk going to Japan, from which port there is no demand, so far this year, in fact. The cargo sent there was returned to this city, and on its arrival sold high enough to pay freight and charges, owing to the rise in price during its absence.

On account of the very high prices ruling for Feed Grains, few shipments of them are being made. It is understood that the seeding of Barley and Oats is being extended to a much larger area this year, the last crop having proved so remunerative. The prices of Wheat from the 1st of January to the 1st of April 1868, ruled 75 per cent. higher than during the same period for 1867. Since the commencement of the present month, renewed activity has been manifested in our Wheat and Flour shipments, the bulk being shipped on owners' account. The crops throughout the State are reported to be in the most thriving condition, giving assurance of a larger yield than ever before obtained from our soil. Intelligence from abroad indicates that the demand will be good, and the prospect is very auspicious for our farmers.

We remark a moderate local inquiry for Barley, though the recent fall in Wheat has induced brewers to give a preference to the latter article at the difference in values. Oats, however, have been freely purchased upon speculation; prices, in consequence, have been materially advanced thereby. Hay still rules high. Bran also commands full figures. Corn from the southern part of the State is beginning to arrive more freely. Potatoes from the North come forward liberally, meeting ready sale at fair prices. Onions are yet scarce and high. Wool comes forward very sparingly; the supply at the moment is light, yet within a fortnight our receipts will doubtless be heavier. Hides and Tallow are at present in light stock.

The Dairy product comes forward sparingly; all yet at hand is freely purchased by consumers. We have as yet no accumulation of supplies, owing to the very limited amount of choice Eastern Butter now in the city. Had it been otherwise, California Roll Butter would ere this have been selling at twenty-five cents. Cheese is yet scarce and prices well sustained for both California and Eastern supplies.

It is to be regretted that so much capital should be invested in real estate transactions in this city, instead of being employed in enterprises which would develop the resources of the interior. The principle upon which this business is based will be found fallacious in the long run, although the quick returns and the remunerative profits realized, would seem to indicate the contrary. The majority of these dealings confined within a limited circle of operators, which is continually revolving on its own axis. The chief sellers of to-day were the leading buyers of a few months since, and, in regular order, will again become the principal purchasers. That San Francisco is steadily, and even rapidly enlarging is a fixed fact. That in proportion to the density of her population, the value of real estate will increase, no one will dispute; and upon those bases is reared the superstructure of the present frantic demand for the possession of real estate. But, it is quite as true, and infinitely more to the point, that the prosperity of this city is wholly and entirely dependant upon that of the country; now, it results that, if the great bulk of our capital is to be selfishly invested in speculative real estate transactions in this city, instead of being employed to foster the resources of the interior, we are only committing a species of slow financial suicide. Every turn of the wheel raises real estate a spoke or two higher, and with every spoke we unconsciously inflict a blow upon our permanent prosperity which will, sooner or later, open our eyes to the cause. Unless the country can be made to keep pace with the metropolis, stagnation is sure to overtake us, and dash to pieces the fragile creation of our fancies.

The diversion of a portion of our superabundant capital to the purpose of prospering the interior, is the surest possible method of benefiting the city, and maintaining the value of real estate. The whole industrial, agricultural and mining interest of the State would be vastly benefited by such a course, and they would, in time, react upon the metropolis. This is one of the reasons why the establishment of banks and savings and loan institutions throughout the interior is so much to be advocated; for they will retain large amounts of capital, which will be used for the development of interior resources, instead of sending nearly all of it to this city, which already holds more than its possessors seem to know how to invest.

Advices recently at hand from China are not considered encouraging to the future exportation of Flour and Wheat in that direction. At all events, the steamer brought over three hundred sacks of China Wheat, which is now upon the market.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co., and the North American Steamship Co., are carrying large amounts of Flour to New York at low freights, and the demand for a rapid movement of our Breadstuffs in that direction, together with the strong competition existing between the two lines, have induced the former company to lay on another steamer and establishing weekly communication with the Atlantic seaboard. On the other hand, the high rates for freight ruling on the steamship line to Oregon operates very disadvantageously to the farmers of that State, who appear to be wholly in the power of that monopoly. It is just barely possible that these exactions may result in establishing a permanent opposition line, giving the required relief.

The exports for the past seven days have been as follows: The Golden City for New York via Panama carried 4,373 bbls Flour, 576 bales Wool, 400 sks Coffee, etc., valued at $122,132. The Bridgeport for same carried 9,000 qr sks and 3,541 hf sks Flour, 3,111 ctls Wheat, 1,404 ctls Barley, 25 bales Wool, 15,000 galls California Wine, etc., valued at $63,285. The Harlech Castle for Valparaiso carried 1,008 Jars, 200 cs Oil, 139 hf chts Tea, etc., valued at $6,158. The Spirit of the Morning for same carried 16,600 galls Whale Oil, etc., valued at $6,904. The Montana for Mexican ports carried a full cargo of assorted merchandise, valued at $118,737. The Golden City had for Panama Flour, Lumber, Vegetables, etc., valued at $2,800, and for Acapulco Flour, etc., valued at $632. The Samoset for Victoria carried a miscellaneous cargo, valued at $31,782. The Eastham for Burrard's Inlet carried Hay, Salt, etc., valued at $336. The Manuella for Emma Harbor carried Brandy, Molasses, Tobacco, etc., valued at $2,600. The Carib for Plover Bay carried assorted merchandise, valued at $1,570. The Percy Edwards for Amoor River carried 1,000 bbls Flour, Provisions, etc., valued at $17,073. The Surprise for Tahiti carried 150 bbls Flour, 30 cs Bread, 83 bbls, 20 hf bbls, 133 pkgs Fish, etc., valued at $3,501.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—It is gratifying to know that our dairies are not only growing every year in amount, but that the improvement in quality is even more marked than the increase in quantity. But a few years ago it was a difficult matter to find even a passably good article of fresh Butter in our markets. So common was this evil that our people became almost reconciled to the use of a pale, tasteless, and it may even be added a greasy and rancid commodity, under the impression that there was something in the climate, cattle, or perhaps in the grasses of California, unfriendly to the production of a really good article. Encouraged by the patience of their customers, the dairymen continued to inflict upon the community these unctious abominations, until such time as they were compelled by the competition of imported butter to improve the quality of that made by themselves. Not until several years had elapsed, was fresh Butter of a really good quality at all plentiful in our markets, so inveterate had this careless and filthy habit become with the California maker. At last, however, the consumer has been fully relieved from the necessity of eating, and the dairymen from the reproach of making, this deleterious and unpalatable stuff. Very few Eastern cities have prime fresh Butter in fuller supply than San Francisco and the other towns of California. It comes to us from all parts of the State—from the seacoast and the interior—from the foothills, the mountains, and the great central valleys, all sections of the country being apparently, equally well adapted to dairy purposes. It is estimated that there will be fully 25 per cent. more Butter made in the State this year than there was last; the increase being general, and not confined to one or a few large dairying localities. The people are everywhere making more butter, finding it to be a certain and not very laborious way of making money. There have no doubt been considerable accessions made to some of the large dairy establishments, though the increased manufacture of Butter is mainly due to the very commendable practice beginning to obtain among our farmers, of adding a few head of cows to their herd every year. But with so much progress made in the right direction, we come considerably short of producing enough butter to meet the demand for home consumption, the importations for 1867 having amounted to 24,120 firkins; which sold at an average price of 25½c ₱ lb. In 1862, the quantity imported was 72,529 firkins, from which it gradually fell during the intervening years to the figures mentioned. The present high prices of this article now ruling in the East, 55 to 60 cents currency, tend to check importations, this being considerably more than fresh Butter is now selling at in this market. Of Cheese, we now make nearly enough, except a small quantity of certain varieties, to supply all home requirements. Dealers find no difficulty in disposing daily all their receipts of Butter, Cheese and Eggs. Up to this time, there is no stock accumulation. The very limited supply of Eastern in the market affords our dairymen a good opportunity of realizing fair profits for all they can make. We quote Roll Butter, 31½@32½c; Cheese, 20@22c; Eggs, 32½@33c.

WHEAT—There is no life to the market. The transactions for the week under review include divers parcels of choice quality for export, at or about $2 50 ₱ cental. A few hundred sacks extra choice sold at $2 55; 1,200 sks fair quality, $2 45; 1,000 sks for distillation, $2 40—the closing rate $2 40@2 50 ₱ 100 lbs. The total Wheat movement for the week aggregate 30,000 sacks, chiefly at $2 50.

FLOUR—The market is exceedingly quiet. Millers generally ceased grinding for the season. The present jobbing rates for choice brands of Extra are within the range of $7 50@8, in hf and qr sks. The proprietors of the National Mills furnish Government for army purposes 3,000 hf sks of their Sonoma Bakers' Extra, at $3 45 ₱ 100 lbs. Several other bids were made at rates ruling from $3 45 to $3 62; thus showing the general bearings of the market. During the week under review but few sales have been reported. Several parties are shipping to New York via Isthmus at $2 ₱ bbl freight, gold, in preference to selling here at the decline. A few hundred bbls Oregon Extra Imperial Mills are reported sold at $7 50, in qr sks—intended for shipment East by steamer. This is an extreme price. We quote Oregon Superfine, $6@6 50; Extra, $6 75@7 50, according to brand. The market closes dull.

BARLEY—Holders continue to evince considerable firmness. The sales for the past week include 2,000 sks, $1 90@1 97½; 4,000 sks, $2; 2,500 sks choice Brewing, $2 02½@$2 05.

OATS—During the past few days quite a speculative movement has been observable, with sales of 2,000 sks at $2 30; 2,200 do, $2 35; 1,750 sks light, $2 22½@2 25; 2,00 sks choice, $2 60; 500 sks, $2 37½; 1,000 sks very choice, $2 65 ₱ cental. The market closes firm.

CORN—The Los Angeles steamer Orizaba brought up about 1,200 sks, which we quote at $2 25@2 35 ₱ cental.

CORNMEAL—Eastern in hhds is jobbing from second hands at $26@27 50.

RYE—The supply is meagre and the market dull at $2 ₱ cental.

BUCKWHEAT—is about out of season, quotable at $1 75@2.

BRAN—Owing to the meagre supply the price is firm at $30 ₱ ton.

OIL MEAL—The present mill price to dealers is $30 ₱ ton.

MIDDLINGS—We quote Fine at $45@50; Feed, $35@37 50 ₱ ton.

BEANS—The market is quite bare of White; in fact of all desirable qualities the stock is light. 300 sks Pink sold at 2½c; 300 sks Bayos, 3½; small White and Pea are quotable at 5@5½.

POTATOES—Supplies are free. We note sales of Humboldts, ex steamer, at $1 40@1 50 ₱ 100 lbs, the latter for very choice: Bays rule from $1 20@1 35 for good; inferior can be purchased for much less.

ONIONS—Supplies are limited, quotable at 4½@5c ₱ lb, according to quality.

HAY—Receipts continue moderate, with sales of 225 tons in lots at $18@25 ₱ ton.

HIDES—The supply is limited, with sales of but 600 Dry at 14@14½c ₱ lb. We quote Mexican at 12½@13½c.

LEATHER—The receipts of all sorts of heavy stock have been larger during the three months under review than any previous year for the same time, and at this writing the accumulations are large. The continuous bad condition of roads through the interior, occasioned by the heavy rains, has caused transportation in some portions of the State to cease, and this has had a depressing influence upon trade. Orders are coming in moderately, and for the time are limited to urgent necessities; but a vigorous demand may be confidently expected for all grades of Domestic stock. Manufacturers of boots and shoes are preparing for a large spring trade. Several orders for Leather were received from Japan by last steamer, though not large, yet from the fact of the market being overstocked with such grades as are required, renders the time opportune for their being filled at reduced prices. It is to be hoped that greater care will be bestowed upon these orders than formerly, as fears are entertained that the trade will be lost to this coast. We quote Harness, Oak-tanned, 29@33c ₱ lb; do Fir do, 28c; Skirting, do do, 28@31c; do Oak do, 28@33c; Bridle do do, $3 50@5 50 ₱ side; do Fir do, $3@4 ₱ side; Sole, Fir tanned, 20@23c ₱ lb; do Oak do, 29@26c; Calf Skins, Oak tanned, $1@1 15 ₱ lb; do Fir do, none in the market; Kip Skins, do, none in market; do Oak tanned, 55@90c ₱ lb; Wax, do do, 17@18c ₱ foot; Sheep Skins, $3 ₱ dozen.

TALLOW—A fair local demand still exists, with sales aggregating 35,000 lbs, in lots chiefly at 7½@ ₱ lb.

WOOL—The shipment by last steamer is reported at 12,249 lbs, which was much less than was expected. The Spring clip arrives very sparingly, quotable at 14@16c, as against 18@20c last year at this time. Our old stock is almost entirely used up, and buyers are prepared to purchase freely at current rates for the best clips.

FRUIT, ETC.—The steamer Ajax, from Oregon, brings 3,829 boxes Apples. We are liable to have a good supply in a few days, as the steamer Continental is now due from Portland with liberal supplies. An invoice of 20,000 Oranges, from Los Angeles, arrived on the steamer Orizaba, which is a smaller shipment than usual, and prices consequently advanced. The schooner Vanderbilt, 28 days from Tahiti, is now discharging 250,000 Oranges, being the first large cargo of the season. Green Peas and Asparagus are abundant and selling low for this time of year. New Potatoes have also made their appearance in the market. The following wholesale prices are furnished by J. W. Gale & Co.: Apples, choice, $2 5 ₱ box; common do, $1 25@1 50. Pears—Easter Beurre, $2; Round, $1 50 ₱ box. Bananas, $4@5 ₱ bunch. Oranges—Los Angeles, $40@50; Tahiti, $20@35 ₱ M. Lemons—Los Angeles, $30@40; Malaga, $10@12 ₱ box. Limes, $10@15 ₱ M. Cocoanuts, $7@8 ₱ 100. Dried Apples, 8@8½c; do Peaches, 9@10c; do Plums, 12½@20c; do Pears, 12½@15c ₱ lb.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—The spring demand has not yet opened—the trade still remaining in a quiescent state; stocks free and prices entirely nominal.

BAGS AND BAGGING—Since the considerable sales of Hand Sewed grain sacks noted in our previous issue we have little of encouragement to report. The demand for Burlap Bags, as well as of Hessians, is however of some moment, yet prices for all goods in the line seemingly nominal. Sales at auction of 16,000 yds Hessians, as is, 8½@8¾c; 25,000 yds do do, 8@8½c. We remark at the close an improved inquiry for grain Sacks, with sales of 200 bales hand-sewed Burlaps at full figures; also, at auction, two bales wool sacks, 40x60, at 42½@43½c; 13 bales grain sacks, hand-sewed, 22x40, say 13,75 Bags, at 10½@10½c, cash.

From the Commercial Herald and Market Review.

FINANCIAL.

Our money market shows an increased activity and improved rates. The demand is legitimate, and indicates a healthier financial and business condition. Call loans are obtainable at 1@1½ per cent. per month, and loans for long terms, on good real estate collaterals, are negotiated for 10@12 per cent. per annum. First class commercial paper is done at 1 per cent.; good do at 1½ per cent. per month. Gold and silver bars are in better supply, although the bullion market for the outgoing steamer has not yet settled down to a determined figure. We quote gold bars at 910@915, with considerable demand: silver bars are selling from par to ½ per cent premium; Currency Bills on Atlantic cities 36@36½ per cent. premium on gold: Sight Drafts, payable in gold, ¾@1 per cent. premium; Telegraphic Transfers, 1@1¼ per cent. premium; Sterling Exchange, 48¾@49d; Commercial Exchange, 49¼@49½d. Mexican dollars are nominal at 83@85¼.

The shipments of Treasure from March 1st to date have been as follows:

March 5—Per Nevada—		
To New York	$374,000 00	
To England	100,009 67	
		474,009 67
March 7—Per Great Republic—		
To Hongkong	$288,959 47	
To Shanghai	6,100 00	
		292,159 47
March 10—Per Constitution—		
To New York	$134,152 17	
To England	180,122 00	
To France	32,742 90	
To Panama	15,000 00	
		362,017 07
March 14—Per Nellie Abbott to Hongkong		93,347 25
March 17—Per Idaho to Honolulu		25,000 00
March 18—Per Colorado—		
To New York	$225,573 75	
To England	313,836 02	
To France	45,267 67	
To Panama	20,000 00	
		794,779 44
March 19—Per Orpheus to Hongkong		34,568 27
March 24—Per Audubon to Hongkong		35,194 05
March 25—Per Oregonian to New York		203,000 00
March 31—Per Golden City—		
To New York	$943,820 34	
To Panama	10,000 00	
		953,820 34
March 31—Per Constantine to Sitka		20,000 00
Total since March 1st, 1868		$2,348,314 66
Previously this year		6,398,203 93
Total since January 1st, 1868		$8,616,787 59
Corresponding period 1867		10,963,486 00
Decrease this year		$746,798 41

Wholesale Prices Current.

Corrected weekly by H. CRANKING BEALS, Editor of the Commercial Herald and Market Review.

Quotations, it should be understood, are intended to represent the wholesale prices obtainable for entire invoices.

Brend.		**Lime.**	
Pilot, ₱ lb	5 @ 5c	California	@ 2 50
Navy	4 @ 4c	**Leather.**	
Crackers in tins	9 @ —	Sole, Oak Tan'd, ₱ lb	23 @ 27
Soda Biscuit	9 @ —	Harness Oak	25 @ 35
Cakes in tins	10 @ —	Do Fir Tanned	25 @+ 30
Candles.		Skirting, Oak	29 @ 33
Sperm, ₱ lb	37½@ 40	Do Fir Tanned	28 @ 33
do Patent	45 @ 47½	Bridle, Oak, ₱ side	4 @ 5 50
Adamantine	16 @ 20	Do Fir Tanned	2 50 @ 4 50
Cement, etc.		Calf Skins, Oak Tanned, ₱ lb	80 @ 1 15
Hair, ₱ bdl	2 75 @ 3 00	Do Fir Tanned	70 @ 95
Plaster, Calc'd	4 @ 4 50	Sheep Skins, ₱ dozen	3 @ —
Cigars.		**Lumber.**	
Havana	110 @185	Humboldt, assorted, ₱ M	20 @21
Cal's Havana	65 @150	Puget Sound do	18 @28
Comp. do	45 @ 90	Resaw'd boards	30 @30
Manila	50 @ 60	Redwood Floor	30 @32 50
Coal.		do Fencing	20 @30
Australian	14 @14 50	Fort Orford Cedar	45 @50
Bell'ham Bay	11 @11 50	East'n Lumber	90 @100
California	7 @ 9	do Oak, Hickory and Ash Plank	110 @115
Chili	12 @ —	Shingles, Redw	3 @ 4
Cumberl'd, ex	13 50 @ —	Latha, Cal	3 50 @ —
Lehigh	17 @18	**Watches.**	
Liverpool	14 @15	Vienna Saloon	3 @ —
Pittston, ton	16 @ —	Eureka and Cal	1 65 @ 1 75
Scranton	15 @ —	**Matting.**	
Scotch	14 @15	China, 4-4	5 @ 5 50
Vancouver Isl	13 @13 50	China, 5-4	6 @ 6 50
Coffee.		China, 6-4	7 @ 7 50
Costa Rica	18 @ —	**Metals.**	
Guatemala	17@ —	IRON.	
Java, O.G. ₱ lb	24 @ —	Scotch and English Pig, ₱ ton	@45 —
Kona, green	17 @ —	Am. White Pig	@47 50
Manila	17 @ —	Refined Bar, bad assortm't, ₱ lb	2 @ —
Rio	17½@ —	Ref'd Bar, good assortm't, ₱ lb	3 @ —
Cordage.		Boiler, No 1 to 4	4 @ —
Manila, N. B	15 @ 15½	Plate, No 5 to 8	4 @ —
Manila, Cal	15 @ 16	Sheet, No 10 to 13	@ —
Manila made	13 @ 13	Sheet, No 14 to 20	@ —
Tarred Cordage	14 @ 16	Sheet, No 24 to 27	@ —
Bolt Rope	16 @ —	COPPER.	
Bale Rope	16 @ —	Sheathing, ₱ lb	26 @ 28
Cotton Twine	40 @ —	Sheathing, Old	9 @ 11
Flax & H. Twine	30 @ 40	Sheathing, Yell	20 @ 22
Drugs, etc.		Do Old Yellow	@ 10½
Alum	4 @ 4½	Bolts	20 @ 21
Balsam Cop	85 @ 90	Compos'n Nails	20 @ 21
Bi-Carbonate of Soda, ₱ lb	8 @ 8½	TIN PLATES.	
Borax, refined	24 @ 25	Plates, Charcoal IX, ₱ box	@13 —
do California	20 @ 22	Plates, IC Char	@11 —
Brimstone, Am. roll	4½@ 5	Roofing Plates	@10 50
do Clarified	2½@ —	Banca Tin Slabs	28 @ —
Castor Oil, East India, refined	13 @ 25	STEEL.	
Do crude	@ 9	English Cast Steel, ₱ lb	12½@ —
Sugar of Lead	@ 45	QUICKSILVER.	
Sulphur, flour	7 @ —	Per lb	@ 60
Sulphuric Acid	5 @ 9	For export	@ —
Sulphate Quinine, ₱ oz	2 @ —	ZINC.	
Tart. Acid, ₱ lb	80 @ —	Sheets, ₱ lb	10 @ —
Vitriol, Blue	7½@ 8	LEAD.	
Corks, ₱ 1,000	3 50 @ 4 50	Pig, ₱ lb	7 @ 8
Dry Goods.		Pipe	10 @ 11
DOMESTIC.		Bar	8 @ 9
Drills, bro. 30in	13 @ 15	**Molasses and Syrups.**	
do blue'd 28in	14 @ 15	Molasses, Hawaiian	30 @ 40
do blue, 28in	18 @ —	Syrup, Californ'a, 5 gall kegs	@ 80
Sheetings, br'n		San Francisco, 5 gall kegs	@ 80
Standard, 36in	14 @ 15	do hf bbls	@ 75
Do do, med. 36in	11 @ 12½	Do bbls	@ 70
Do light, 36in	7½ @ 8½	**Naval Stores.**	
Do ble'd, 4 light	8½@ 9	Pitch, ₱ bbl	4 50 @ 6 —
Do 7-8	8@ 9½	Tar, ₱ bbl	7 50 @ —
Do 4-4 fine	14 @ 20	Rosin	6 @ 7 —
Do 5 4	20 @ 23	Oakum, Navy, ₱ bale of 50 lbs	5 @ 5 50
Do 6-4	22½@ —	Do hf bbls	3 @ 3 50
Do 8-4	28 @ 30	Do bbls	5 @ 5 50
Do 10-4	37½@ 40	Chains and Cables, ₱ lb	7 @ 8 —
Shirt'g, br'n 30in	10 @ —	**Oil.**	
Apron and Furniture Check	16 @ 18	Olive Plagniol	8 25 @ 8 50
Cambrics col'd and bleached	9 @ 10	do Poselli	8 15 @ —
Cot'n F'l, heavy	20 @ 36	do Bacigalupi	8 15 @ —
Cot'n F'l, light	18 @ 20	Linseed, boiled	1 15 @ 1 20
Cottonades	24 @ 35	China Nut, in cs	85 @ 90
Denims, hvy 28in	18 @ 20	Sperm, crude	1 25 @ 1 50
do light, 27in	12 @ 14	do bleached	1 75 @ 2 —
Hickory Stripes, heavy, 28in	14 @ 18	Coast Whale	34 @ 36
Do light, 27 in	11@ 13	Polar, crude	40 @ 42½
Prints, Merimac and Cochecos	11½ @ 12½	Lard	2 @ 2 25
Do Sprague, Pacific and Hamilton	10½@ —	Coal, Refined	42½@ —
Ticks, hvy, 36in	22 @ 30	Downer's	48 @ —
do do 30in	16 @ 20	Devoe's Brilt	42½@ 45
do do 28in	15 @ —	**Paints.**	
Cot. Duck, 1@10	25 @ 45	Lead, Red American, ₱ lb	10 @ 11
do 1-0 to 12-0	48 @ 95	Lead, White Am pure, in oil	8 @ 13
do Havens, 28in	20 @ 45	Litharge	10 @ 11
Kentucky Jeans	18 @ 40	Ochre, Yellow, Fr. dry	2 @ 3
FOREIGN.		Ochre, ground	4½@ 5
Drills, ble'd, 28in	20 @ 40	Venetian Red	3 @ 5
Hickory Stripes, 28 in	12½@ 14	Vermilion, com	75 @1 —
Cottonades, 26in	25 @ 40	Whiting	2½@ 2½
Denims, 26